REGISTERED No. 1—1877

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8779—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, MARCH 29, 1877.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
For Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy..... As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to time between As. 8 and Re. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs.	5 0
Second do.		2 8
Third do		2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions		0 2½ As.

a line but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. PENANG, 700 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander T. H. Franks, on SATURDAY, the 31st March 1877, at 4 P.M., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. PACHUM A, 82 Tons, 140 H.P., Commander J. Melville, on THURSDAY, the 29th March, 1877, at 4 P.M. to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GWADER, JASK, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, GUSHEH and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the Fair Season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every THURSDAY at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every TUESDAY at 10 A.M.

The S. S. PACHUMBA, 870 Tons, 140 H. P., Commander J. Melville, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 29th March 1877, at 4 P.M.

The S. S. AKOLA, 572 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander T. M Williams, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 3rd April 1877, at 10 A.M., calling at Veraval, Pore Bunder, Mangrole and Cutch Mandvie.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, *of each month*, on the last

For extra steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£6	Including Wines
Suez	36	22	8	
Port Said	38	24	9	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	52	35	14-10	

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

PERSIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 31st March 1877.
SUMATRA to sail on SUNDAY 1st April 1877.
ASSIRIA to sail on SUNDAY, 15th April 1877.
BATAVIA, to sail on TUESDAY 1st May 1877.
INDIA, to sail on SUNDAY, 13th May 1877.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st June 1877.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A.M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 20th January 1877.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE MAGNIFICENT STEAMER PEMBROKE,
2,411 Ton, 400 Horse-power,
To Sail about the end of April.

THIS Splendid Steamer fitted with every comfort and convenience offers a favourable opportunity for intending passengers.

FARE TO LIVERPOOL.....Rs. 550
Do. SUEZ..... „ 350

Excellent Wines &c., which can be procured on board at Moderate prices. For freight and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.,
Bombay, 16th March 1877. Passenger Agents.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.
BOMBAY TO NAPLES & LIVERPOOL,
VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE S.S. EUROPA, Capt. Harris, will sail on WEDNESDAY, the 18th April. She will be followed by the—

S. S. ITALIA,
2,345 Tons Register and 424 H.P. nominal, on the 2nd May, and by the—

S. S. INDIA,
2,399 Tons Register, 500 H.P. nominal, on the 23rd May, and by the—

S. S. MACEDONIA,
2,373 Tons Register, 486 H.P. nominal, on the 6th June.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

TO NAPLES.....Rs. 400
TO LIVERPOOL.....„ 500

Passengers desirous of making a short stay in It ly may disembark at Naples and proceed on to Liverpool by the following steamer, and passengers disembarking at Naples can have their heavy baggage taken on to Liverpool without any extra charge.

Messrs. HOLME & Co., the Company's Agents at Naples, will render any assistance and tender any information required by the Passengers.

For passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 2nd March 1877. Agents.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL,
VIA SUEZ CANAL.

S. S. CHILDWALL HALL, Captain Treharthen, will sail on the 4th April. This steamer is already full but she will be followed by the

S. S. TRENTHAM HALL,
Captain JAMES SHAW,
On the 21st April and by the

S. S. BRANKSOME HALL,
Captain KENNETH HORE,
On the 19th May.

For passage, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & COMPANY,
or to
KING, KING & Co.

Bombay, 17th March 1877.

NOTICE.—HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

—CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per S S CHILDWALL —are hereby informed of the Steamer's ARRIVAL from —POOL, and are requested to present their BILLS OF —G, accompanied by DELIVERY ORDERS, and to TAKE —ERY of their respective GOODS without delay.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
— PERA	2119	450	Geo. Hyde	2nd April.
S. MINZAPORE	3761	600	A. Parish	9th do.
— SIAM	3950	500	N. W. Ha elwood	16th do.
S. MALWA	3983	450	P. S. Tomlin	23rd do.
— NIZAM	2725	450	A. E. Barlow	30th do.
S. ASSAM	3073	600	N. St-wart	7th May.
— THIBET	2594	400	G. F. Cates	14th do.
S. SURAT	3141	530	G. C. Burne	21st do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked S. proceed direct to Southampton; but by the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

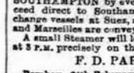
A small Steamer will leve the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 24th February 1877.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On TUESDAY, the 3rd April 1877, at 3 P. M., from Mazagon.



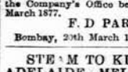
THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. ZAMBESI, (2,431 Tons and 370 H. P.), Captain A. Symons, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of Opium, the Officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before Noon, on SATURDAY, the 31st March 1877.

F. D PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 20th March 1877.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.



THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports calling at Galle),

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	
TANJORE	2263	450	Capt W.H.Pockley 31st Mar. at 3 P. M.
TRAVANCORE	1900	350	Capt W. Barratt. 28th April at 3 P. M.
BANGALORE	2063	500	Capt G.N. Hector 14th May at 3 P. M.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 6th March 1877.

"WILSON" LINE.
LIVERPOOL *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.
TO LEAVE ABOUT 4TH APRIL.

THE S. S. RINALDO, 1,840 Tons, will be despatched as above. She has excellent accommodation and ships for a limited number of First-Class Passengers.

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Passenger Agents.
KILLICK, NIXON & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 1st March 1877.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamer POLLUCE, 2,700 Tons, and 250 H.P., Captain G. Ragusin, will sail from BOMBAY to TRIESTE on the 10th April 1877.

She will be followed by the

S.S. ETTORE, 3,800 Tons, 400 H.P., on 10th May 1877.

These Steamers carry Surgeon and Stewardess, and have superior accommodation for 1st and 2nd class passengers.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

	1st C ass.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 450	Rs. 350	Rs. 180 0
To Port Said	„ 320	„ 255	„ 131 0
To Suez	„ 300	„ 240	„ 122 8
To Aden	„ 170	„ 130	„ 66 0

The following extra steamers will be despatched to Trieste.

S.S CAIRO,	2,900 Tons,	200 H.P.,	on the 30th April	1877
S.S. MEMPI	2680 „	250 „	„ 30th May	„
S.S. TEBE,	2,680 „	250 „	„ 30th May	„

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

JOSEPH JANNI, Agent.

82, Bombay Green, 21st March 1877.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND Co.

AUCTION SALE of valuable handsome household furniture, splendid piano, rifle, rich garden, carriages, &c., &c., at No. 7, Altamont Road, Cumballa Hill, the property of P. W. Stevens, Esq., will be sold by Public Auction, THIS DAY, the 29th inst., at 1 P.M.

Catalogues are published and the property is now on view,

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 26th March 1877.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 29th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual weekly auction sale at their rooms a quantity of Grey and colored piece goods, twist, &c. &c.

2 Cases colored prints.
10 Bales Hessian cloth.
5 „ grey shirtings.
3 cases Turkey red scarfs.
3 cases Turkey red jaconets,
1 case white muslin.

On account and at the risk of Jeevundass Moorarjee and Ludha Culdeejee, and by order of Framjee Ardesur Davur—

7 cases Turkey red printed jaconets 20 yards.
27 cases do. printed scarfs.
3 cases white shirting.

On account of the concerned—

H C } 5684—1 bale damaged water twist No. 30, ex s.s
C } Mangrove.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 29th March 1877.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & COMPANY.
No. 8, MEADOW STREET.

AUCTION SALE of neat and modern household furniture, glass, crockery, and plated ware, a first class slate billiard table by J. Bennett & Co., London with balls, cues, &c., lamps, carpet, &c., &c., at No. 11, Military Square, Fort.

THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 o'clock P.M., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the above mentioned place, a l the neat and modern household furniture, glass, crockery and plated ware, etc., the property of J. Doughty, Esq., the same comprises, circular, pier, side and dining tables, side board chairs, whatnots, teapoys, conversation and sofa couches, drawing room and easy chairs, pictures, clocks and three-pieces, pier glasses, chiffoniers, cottage pi-noforte by "Ivory and Prangley," screens, argand and Peroaine lamps, carpets camp cots, reclining couches, cheval dressing and washland tables, toilet glasses, chests of drawers, clothes presses, a cooking stove, copper cooking utensils and sundry dispense articles, etc., etc.

At 3 P.M.

A first-class slate billard table by "J. Bennett and Co." London, with 20 ba l s, 29 c es, long rest, pool and marking boards, cuestand, glass lamp, etc.

No catalogues, and the property is now on view.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 29th March 1877.

SADANAND SHRICRISTNAJEE AND Co.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON.

Messrs S. SHRICRISTNAJEE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 2nd proximo, at Colaba Press Company, at 2 P. M., by order of Shaw Toakersey Jeeraj and on account and at the risk or the first purchaser Thucker Jatha Vullubjee—

16 bales full pressed cotton with iron hoops.

WEEKLY SALE.

On TUESDAY, the 3rd proximo, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Auction room at 1 P. M:—

5 bales grey shirting.
5 „ „ jaconets.
1 case 100 piece bed tickets.
1 case cabin Lamps.
5 bales grey dhoties.
3 cases fancy goods comprising superior cut glass inkstand of new fashion, writing cases, superior cut decanters, Albums, and music albums, walking sticks, Alluminum gold watch guards, &c.

SALE OF VERY SUPERIOR AND CHOICE OILPAINTING AND OLEOGRAPHS IN FANCY GILT FRAME BY THE BEST ARTIST'S.

On TUESDAY, the 3rd prox. Messrs. S. Shricristnajee & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Auction room at 1 P. M. an invoice of Oilpainting and Oleographs imported in Bombay for the first time (without reserve) subject are Rostock, Bay of Naples, Fishe man of Brittany, Verona, Ruins of the House, Bathing for 6 horses, Press House with two Steam Presses (Hodgart's Patent), Cleaning Godown, Engineer's Office, Engine Room, Boiler Room, eight substantial Godowns capable of storing 15,000 bales of cotton, Coal Shed sufficient to hold 200 tons, and two sheds for examining cotton. The machinery is nearly new and available for immediate use.

THE COFFEE PREMISES COMPRISE—A good Bungalow with verandah, Peeling Godown, Packing Godown, Barbicue, seven spa ious Godowns, Garbling Shed, Store Godown and Printing Room.

The whole of the buildings are substantially built and in good order.

The prope ties form a square of four acres, fronting the Sea and each Road on the East adjoining the south Indian Railway Terminus on the North and the main road to Cotton Dietrict on the South. Cargo boats of about 12 tons each, with fittings complete, which have been used for the above cotton business.

Messrs NORTON TRIST WATNEY & Co. are instructed to offer for sale at the Auction Mart, Tokenhouse Yard, London, in April next, the ab ve valuable properties in their direction of the Trustee of the Est-tes of Alexander Crowe & Co., of London, and A. & R. Crowe & Co. of Colombo and Tuticorin with the consents o his Honour the Vice-Chancellor Malins, and the several parties late Alexander Crowe, Esq., deceased. The day of sale when fixed, will be duly announced by Advertisement in the London papers, and meantime particulars may be had of JOHN WHISE, Esq., Trustee. No. 16, Tokenhouse Yard, London; G. S. MORTIMER, Esq., of the Tuticorin Cotton Pressing Company, Tuticorin; E. H. SKRINE, Esq., of Messrs. Darley, Furber and Co., Tuticorin; the Manager of the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China, Colombo; W. W. MITCHELL, Esq., of Ilay, Cutler and Co., Colombo; of Messrs. CLARKES, RAWLINS and CLARKE, Solicitors, No. 66, Gresham House, Old Broad Street, London, and the Auctioneers, 62, Old Broad Street, London.

THE POSITIVE
GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, Limited.

NEW INDIAN BUSINESS OF THE "POSITIVE" FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER 1876.

Proposals Received	286 to assure Rs.	16 41,500 0 0
Policies Issued	242 assuring „	11,67,500 0 0
New Current Annual Premium Income	„	47,594 10 6
Proposals Declined	44 „	4,74,000 0 0

During the four years the Branches of the Company have been established in India, there have been received 1613 Proposals to assure Rs. 1,09,33,800, of which 1316 good risks have been accepted and completed for Rs. 78,70,200, the percentage of risks declined to proposals received being 14·80. The receipt in four years, in India alone, of proposals for upwards of a CRORE OF RUPEES, is the best proof of the favor with which the Company's system of Life Assurance has been regarded.

Progress of the INDIAN LIFE FUNDS (of Government Paper) in the hands of the Official Trustees to meet claims.

Held by Official Trustees on

31st December	1873 ...	Rs.	78 968	9	6
Do.	Do. 1874 ...		2,00,752	6	4
Do.	Do. 1875 ...		3,38 350	5	3
Do.	Do. 1876 ...*		4,67,531	8	2

* Accumulated Indian Life Fund in Government Paper on 31st December 1876, after meeting all claims.

The Guarantee Fund in London of £50,000 Consols is also available for claims in this country.

Proposal Papers, Tables of Rates, and all information, can be obtained on application to

ALFRED L. GILLAM,
Agent.
4, Hornby Row, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT, THURSDAY, 29TH MARCH.

CONTINUED SUCCESS
OF
MADAME CARLOTTA TASCA,
THE CELEBRATED PIANIST,
AND
THE ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA BOUFFE COMPANY.

ON WHICH OCCASION WILL BE PRODUCED
VERDI'S OPERA
IL TROVATORE,
IN FOUR ACTS.

Between the First and Second Acts
MADAME CARLOTTA TASCA
WILL PERFORM
HOME, SWEET HOME.....Thalberg.
And between the Second and Third Acts
LLANBERIS.....Ronville.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle.....Rs. 4 | Stalls.....Rs. 3
Gallery.....„ 2 | Pit.....„ 1

Family Tickets admitting Three to the Dress Circle...Rs. 10
Doors open at 8-30; Commence at 9.

Box Office open at SUNDY and Co., where Plan may be seen and Seats secured.

SATURDAY, 31ST MARCH,
WILL BE PRODUCED
OFFENBACH'S OPERA BOUFFE,
THE PRINCESS
OF
TREBIZONDE.

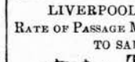
MADAME CARLOTTA TASCA begs to announce that her GRAND BENEFIT CONCERT will take place at the Town Hall on WEDNESDAY, April 4th 1877, under the Patronage and in the presence of H. E. the GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

For further particulars see future announcements. Plan may be seen and places secured at Messrs. SUNDY & Co.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

RATE OF PASSAGE MONEY, First Class, Rs. 450.

TO SAIL ON 2ND APRIL.



THE S. S. NELLIE MARTIN, 1,804 Tons, has excellent accommodation for a limited number of First and Second Class Passengers.

For Rates and further particulars apply to

NESSERWANJEE MANOCKJEE & Co.,
Agents.

FOR SALE, G. A. H. "NASIB," aged, WINNER of RACES at BOMBAY and MHOW. Price Rs. 1,500. For particulars apply to Lieut. C. F. FULLER, R.E., Dhoolia, Khandesh.

TO COTTON SPINNERS & MANUFACTURERS.—Just landed, a superior Parcel of ROLLER and CLEARER CLOTH, and SIZERS FLANNEL.

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.

TO BE LET, from 1st May next, the commodious BUNGALOW, No. 182 at Malabar Hill, now in the occupation of B. Lang, Esquire. For Rent, etc. apply to DAVID SASSOON & Co.

NOTICE.—THE PAPER CURRENCY DEPARTMENT will be CLOSED on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 30th and 31st instant.

C. E CHAPMAN,
Commissioner of Paper Currency.

Paper Currency Office, Bombay, 28th March 1876.

TO BE LET, a handsomely furnished large Commodious HOUSE, situated at Cumballa Hill, containing 5 Bed-rooms, with Bath-rooms, &c., from 15th April to the end of November 1877. Rent moderate. Apply to JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

An Up-storied well furnished HOUSE, situated at Malabar Hill with Billiard Table and Piano contains 4 Bed-rooms. Rent moderate. To be let from 1st of May till end of November 1877. Apply to JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

FOR SALE, an English-built VICTORIA PARK PHAETON. Price Rs. 1,100. Apply to JAFFER SULLIMAN and Co.

ALEX. CROWE & CO.
FURTHER ADVERTISEMENT.

TUTICORIN, IN THE PRESIDENCY OF MADRAS.—VALUABLE FREEHOLD COTTON PRESSING AND COFFEE CURING ESTABLISHMENTS, the properties of the late ALEXANDER CROWE, Esq., the business of which have been carried on for several years past by Messrs. A. & R. CROWE & Co.

THE COTTON PREMISES comprise Manager's Bungalow, House, Stabling for 6 horses, Press House with two Steam Presses (Hodgart's Patent), Cleaning Godown, Engineer's Office, Engine Room, Boiler Room, eight substantial Godowns capable of storing 15,000 bales of cotton, Coal Shed sufficient to hold 200 tons, and two sheds for examining cotton. The machinery is nearly new and available for immediate use.

THE COFFEE PREMISES COMPRISE—A good Bungalow with verandah, Peeling Godown, Packing Godown, Barbicue, seven spa ious Godowns, Garbling Shed, Store Godown and Printing Room.

The whole of the buildings are substantially built and in good order.

The prope ties form a square of four acres, fronting the Sea and each Road on the East adjoining the south Indian Railway Terminus on the North and the main road to Cotton District on the South. Cargo boats of about 12 tons each, with fittings complete, which have been used for the above cotton business.

Messrs NORTON TRIST WATNEY & Co. are instructed to offer for sale at the Auction Mart, Tokenhouse Yard, London, in April next, the ab ve valuable properties in their direction of the Trustee of the Est-tes of Alexander Crowe & Co., of London, and A. & R. Crowe & Co. of Colombo and Tuticorin with the consents o his Honour the Vice-Chancellor Malins, and the several parties late Alexander Crowe, Esq., deceased. The day of sale when fixed, will be duly announced by Advertisement in the London papers, and meantime particulars may be had of JOHN WHISE, Esq., Trustee. No. 16, Tokenhouse Yard, London; G. S. MORTIMER, Esq., of the Tuticorin Cotton Pressing Company, Tuticorin; E. H. SKRINE, Esq., of Messrs. Darley, Furber and Co., Tuticorin; the Manager of the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China, Colombo; W. W. MITCHELL, Esq., of Ilay, Cutler and Co., Colombo; of Messrs. CLARKES, RAWLINS and CLARKE, Solicitors, No. 66, Gresham House, Old Broad Street, London, and the Auctioneers, 62, Old Broad Street, London.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA & POONA.

SUPERIOR HATS
FOR EVENING WEAR IN
BLACK, GREY AND BROWN FELTS.

THE "BALFE."
BLACK—Hard rounded crown, extra curled brim.
THE "D'AOSTA."
BLACK and GREY—Hard square crown, narrow brim.
THE "DENMARK."
BLACK, BROWN and GREY—Hard rounded crown, wide brim.
THE "DEVON."
BLACK and GREY—Medium round crown, wide brim
THE "FOLKESTONE."
BLACK, BROWN and GREY—Extra tall, hard square crown.
THE "GENEVA."
BLACK and GREY—Tall square soft crown, stiff brim.
THE "HAMILTON."
BLACK and GREY—Soft rounded crown, stiff wide brim
THE "TALBOT."
BLACK and GREY—Soft square crown, extra tall stiff wide brim.

Cash Prices, Black and Brown, 7-8; Grey 8-8 each.

BEST SUN HELMETS.

ELLWOOD'S UNIVERSAL HELMET,
Covered with best fine White Drill.
Cash Rs. 13, Credit Rs. 15.

ELLOOWD'S SHIKAR HELMET,
Covered with Brown Drill, a strong useful Helmet for the Districts.
Cash Rs. 15, Credit Rs. 15.

Ellwood's Patent
AIR CHAMBER FELT HELMET.
Double Felt throughout, in-side soft and yielding, very light, comfortable to wear, and affording great protection from the sun.
Cash Rs. 17, Credit Rs. 19.

Ellwood's Patent Air Chamber RIDING HAT.
With qualities similar to the Helmet.
Cash Rs. 14, Credit Rs. 16.

REGULATION HELMETS,
Hawke's and Ellwood's.
Best quality, silk lined, light and pliable.
Cash Rs. 18, Credit Rs. 20.

GLENGARRY CAPS.
TERAI HATS.
SOFT STITCHED TWEED HATS,
IN VARIOUS COLOURS.

TREBLE GILT SPIKES AND CHIN CHAINS
FOR REGULATION HELMETS.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.

THE HOME GOING SEASON.

HOMEWARD BOUND
PASSENGERS.
ASQUITH & COMPANY'S
SPECIAL KIT.

REQUISITES.

	Rs.	a.		Rs.	a.
Deck Suits.....from	1	0	Hand Bags.....	11	8
Overland Suits..... „	25	0	Best Hide Gladstone.....	32	0
Warm Cheviot..... „	35		Fitted Dressing Pouches.	20	0
Overcoats, Whitney „	45	0			
Do. for Evening „	22	0	Sheets.....p.pr.	9	8
Cardigan Jackets... „	9	8	Blankets, fine Scarlet „	22	0
„ „ „	11	8	Blankets, fine White Whitney.....p.pr.	25	0
			Rugs, Long Striped Witney.....	18	0
Dressing Gowns...from	10	0	Mosaics, Fine Scotch.....	22	0
Sleeping Suits.....6-8 to	17	8	Pillows, Travelling „	2	8
Pyjamas..... „	16	8	„ Horse Hair „	7	8
Shirts, Fine Long Cloth „	22	8	„ Steamed „		
„ Fine fine... „	28	0	Feather...	7	4
„ Fine Printed Cambric ... „	28	0	Cases for above.....each	1	0
„ Oxford-Cloth..... „	36	0	Quilt Covers..... „	1	0
„ Flannel..... „	40	0	Cork Mattresses.....	22	0
„ Silk & Wool „	2	0	Camp Bedsteads, Folding, to fit under seat...	35	0
„ Spun Silk.... „	67	4	Towels, general use...six	5	0
Under Vests.....from	14	0	Towels, Turkish Bath...ix	10	8
„ „ „	24	0	Napkins, fine Damask, doz	10	8
Socks, cotton pr. doz.	9	8			
Socks Merino „	15	8	Money Belts.....each	4	8
Cambric Handkerchief..... „	5	0	Sovereign Boxes..... „	3	0
Linen Faced Collars..... „	0	14	Purses, Solid Leather „	8	0
Fine Irish Linen Collars..... „	6	0	Hair Brushes, in Leather Wallet.....	1	8
Scarf, for Pin..... from	1	0	Combs, in Case.....each	0	12
„ „ „	1	12	Pair Ditto.....	1	4
„ Sailor's Knot. „	1	12	Nail Brushes.....	0	14
Gloves, Warm, Berlin „	2		Tooth „	0	10
Mits „	1	12	Ox Jels for above...as S	0	14
Mufflers, Worm „	2	0	Clothes Brushes.....from	1	4
Braces, best quality... „	2	0	Hat „	1	4
Travelling Bags, forming Trunk..... „	3	0	Shoe Horns..... „	0	14
Hats, Soft Tweed..... „	5	0	Bath Sponges..... „	8	8
„ Felt, various shapes..... from	7	8	Sponge Bags..... „	1	12
Helmets, Pith..... „	5	0	Soap, Mysore per box of 3 tablets.....	1	0
„ White Cork.. „	14	8	Soap, Brown, metal.....	2	0
Pugrees..... „	1	8	Perfumes.....	1	12
Caps, Tweed..... „	3	8	Eau de Cologne, the genuine.....	1	0
„ Balmoral..... „	5	0	Lavender Water (Stansbury's).....	2	0
„ Turban... from	3	8	Pommade (Atkinson's)...	1	4
Umbrellas, Alpaca... from	6	8	Lime Juice and Glycerine	0	10
„ Silk „ „	7	8			
„ Sun „ „	7	8			
Trunks, Overland...from	22	0	Razors.....	2	0
„ for Rail..... „	12	8	Razor Strops.....	1	4
„ Solid Leather „	50	0	Pocket Knives.....	2	8
Bags, Courier or Cash...	6	12	Shaving Brushes.....	2	8
„ Soiled Linen...	4	12	Railway Keys.....	2	0

Rs. 6-8 Each.

LESS TEN PER CENT. PROMPT CASH.

BADHAM AND COMPANY,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG.

MACHINE CUT TOBACCOS.
NEUBERG'S "GOLDEN BLOCK" MIXTURE.

Pronounced by Connoisseurs to be the most perfect Mixture for tropical consumption, MANUFACTURED DAILY, thus ensuring that freshness and delicacy of Aroma, (a smoker's special charm), so difficult to secure in India.

Per 1 lb. Tin—Rs. 3-4 | Per ½ lb. Tin—Rs. 1-12.

NEUBERG'S "GOLDEN LEAF BIRDS EYE."
DELICIOUSLY FRAGRANT.
Rs. 1 per ½ lb. packet.

FINEST LATAKIA.
RICH FULL BOUQUET.
Put up in ½ and ¼ lb. packets.
Rs. 4 per lb.

AMERICAN TOBACCOS.

Golden Block, Finest Virginia	Rs. 3	0 per lb.
Honey Dew, Cream of the Crop	„ 2	8 „
Bright Cavendish	„ 2	0 „

FOR GENERAL PRICE LIST APPLY TO
J. NEUBERG,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

HOMEWARD BOUND
PASSENGERS.
ASQUITH & COMPANY'S
SPECIAL KIT.

ASQUITH AND COMPANY,
THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE,
BOMBAY.

POLO JERSEYS, POLO JERSEYS.

BADHAM AND COMPANY

HAVE just Landed a large supply of the above in all sizes:—

WHITE
LIGHT BLUE
BLUE and WHITE STRIPED
SCARLET
SCARLET and WHITE STRIPED

} Rs. 6-8 Each.

LESS TEN PER CENT. PROMPT CASH.

BADHAM AND COMPANY,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DANISH BUTTER.
CHOICEST QUALITY.
Per 1 lb. Tin, Cash Rs. 1-6.

TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.)

REAL MOCHA CO

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, 28TH MARCH 1877.

CONSOLS in London yesterday had advanced from 96½ to 96⅝, and French Rentes from 107f 0 to 107f 0½; but the press telegram published this morning reporting the suspension of negotiations between Turkey and Montenegro, precludes the probability of the improvement being due to any more hopeful view of the Eastern Question. The position, on the contrary, is as warlike as ever, and although we are not likely perhaps to hear anything definite until after the Easter recess, we may take it that only some unlooked for combination of circumstances can avert war.

The Manchester Piece Goods Market yesterday was dull with a decline of 1d. per piece in 8¼ lbs. 39 inch Grey Shirtings, and Cotton in Liverpool was depressed with declining prices. Reuter merely calls the tone dull, but at the same time quotes a fall of 1/16d. per lb. all round with sales only 5,000 bales; and from more than one source we learn that private messages report most unfavourably of the market, Surats, it is said, being quite neglected. Unfavourable as this position is, the probability seems to be that it will be worse before it is better. Stocks are enormous and are not likely to be materially reduced for some time, while the unsettled state of affairs on the Continent, and the uncertainty about Silver, must exercise a most adverse effect on trade in Manchester.

Yesterday's telegrams from New York report Mid. Uplands on the spot at 11⅞ cents, a decline of ⅛, June shipment at 11⅞ cents, an advance of 1-16 cent per lb. from the previous day. The receipts at the U. S. ports to date show the following comparisons.

	1877. This week.	1876. Last week.	1875.
Tuesday's Receipts...	6,000	5,000	6,000	7,000
Four „ do.	18,000	16,000	39,000	24,000
Total since 1st Sept.	3,703,000	.....	3,726,000	3,168,000

Coffee in London was dull with a decline of 1s. per cent in Mid. Plantation Ceylon. Cocoanut Oil and Seeds were unchanged.

Reuter quotes Bar Silver at 54d. per oz., an apparent advance of ⅛d., but as we reported yesterday, some private telegrams gave the increased rate on the previous day. No great importance, however, can be attached to it either way as it has been most conclusively proved of late that Silver is governed by Exchange on this side and the rate obtained for Council drafts to-day will really establish the price.

STERLING EXCHANGE opened this morning somewhat irregularly, but in most instances at the closing rates we gave yesterday. Later on, slightly firmer accounts from Calcutta, and the usual indisposition to operate pending news of Council drafts, gave more firmness to the market, and our closing quotations show a recovery of 1-16d. per rupee. The feeling, however, is not strong, and unless Councils go at 1s. 8¾d or over, the probability is that rates will weaken again before the departure of the mail. Transactions to-day have been limited in the extreme for this time of year. The demand for Bank Bills is very small, and sellers of Private Paper seem generally to anticipate being able to operate on better terms later on. We quote :—

Bank Bills,	on demand	ls. 8¾d.	per Rupee
Do.	6 months' sight ...	ls. 8 15-16d.	„
Credits,	3 „ „	ls. 8 15-16 to 1s 9d.	„
Documents,	3 „ „	ls. 9d.	„

On Calcutta demand drafts may be quoted at par to 1-16 premium; 60 days' sight at 1¼ per cent. discount. No business is reported between the Banks, but Bills are said to have been placed in the Bazaar lately at the latter figure.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is quiet with next to nothing doing. We still quote Fours and Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 97⅜; Fives-and-a-half, Rs. 101⅜.

THE SHARE MARKET is very steady and any changes in our quotations show in favour of holders, but transactions have not been numerous. Bank of Bombays are 1 per cent. Agra Bank shares Re. 1 per share higher. Land and Press Companies are unaltered. G. I. P. Railway Stock has advanced from Rs. 277 to Rs. 280 per £20. In Spinning and Weaving Companies we note an improvement of Rs. 20 in Alliance, Rs. 50 in Hydrabad, Rs. 10 in Madras United and Rs. 5 in Khandeish Spinning, while Orientals are Rs 5 per share lower.

COTTON to-day has been very dull. Sellers, looking to the unfavourable Home advices, have been anxious to do business and a reduction of Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy would have been accepted, but buyers, hold aloof, and unless a considerable change in prospects takes place, it seems evident that prices here must give way materially. The receipts from up-country yesterday were 11,556 bales, making 40,158 bales for the five days. Closing rates are :—

Good Ginned Broach, Ready	.....	Rs. 196	per Candy	f. p.
Good Omra	„	186	„	„
F. G. F. do.	„	185	„	„
G. F. do.	„	183	„	„
Good Dhollera	April	190	„	„
F. G. F. do.	„	188	„	„
G. F. do.	„	184	„	„

FREIGHTS by steamer are very dull. The nominal quotation for Liverpool is £2-2-6, but relets have been done at £2-1-3, nor is the demand active at that. By sail there is a fair enquiry and £2 2-6 is now asked by consignees all round. The Iron Ship Newark is reported fixed for Liverpool at £2-2 6 with concessions.

PIECE GOODS are steady with a moderate business passing. In some few instances sellers have succeeded in obtaining an advance of 1 anna per piece in the lighter weights of Shirtings, but as a general rule rates are unaltered both from first hands and the Bazaar.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, for week ending 24th March, 1877.

Open, 444 Miles.	Rs	a.	p.
Coaching	53,103	0	0
Merchandise	1,62,843	0	0
Other Receipts	3,138	0	0
Telegraph	710	0	0
Total Rs.	2,19,794	0	0

Corresponding week in March 1876.

Open 430½ Miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	46,581	0	0
Merchandise	1,59,944	0	0
Other Receipts	540	0	0
Telegraph	966	0	0
Total Rs.	2,16,031	0	0
Increase Rs.	3,763	0	0

CALCUTTA MONEY MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE "ENGLISHMAN," THURSDAY EVENING.

IN the open market money has become easy and abundant, and the rate there cannot be quoted above 5 per cent. At the Bank, however, the minimum remains at 9 per cent., a good demand still existing in that direction.

A very uncertain feeling regarding the future of finance has been abroad since the Budget was issued, and the silver market in England has shown itself very weak, dropping at one time to 53d. but since then recovering to 53¾d. It is most difficult to form a true estimate of the influences now acting on the silver market; the whole thing seems to be a game of see-saw: exchange falls here, and next day silver is quoted lower in London; then comes a further fall here, and so on until some temporary cause or other gives a check on either side, when the spiral course takes an upward direction again for a time. Government's estimate for next year's Council Bills was very probably made almost at random, and possibly no more scientific estimate could be made; but from their having put the figure at 21-23, instead of 21-25 (the exact 1-9½), it would be made to appear that they had worked the estimate out on some principle. What that may be, it would be interesting to know; and, as Sir John Strachey made the boast of being open with the public, perhaps the information may be given, more especially as with in one week Council Bills have been sold at a decline of 3 per cent. on the estimate. Yesterday's usual allotment of 17½ lakhs was made at exactly 1-89/16 on Calcutta, and at a slight fraction over that point on Bombay. During the depth of the depression last year, it was asserted that huge shipments of silver were in progress direct from California to China. In this column, the official records of such shipments were given from time to time to combat those exaggerated reports, and it was also shown that, latterly, supplies of silver were being poured in even from the Atlantic to the Pacific States; since then Europe has actually been sending silver to America, and the San Francisco Custom House returns for 1876, now to hand here, show that the total exports of the precious metals for the whole of that year to China and Japan amounted only to dlrs. 10,400 000, or about two millions sterling.

The Bank of Bengal returns for this week shows a continued full demand on the part of the public, greatly no doubt owing to the large sales of sixty days' drafts on Bombay which are known to have taken place, where, however, money is reported to have a firmer tendency, notwithstanding the heavy imports of silver there lately.

The following are the changes this week :—

Bills Discounted, increased	20½	lakhs.
Loans and Credits, do.	½	
	21½	
Private deposits, do.	10½	
Increase in public demand	11½	
Government Balances, increased	12	
	½	
Investment account decreased	1½	
Difference	2½	lakhs.

approximately accounted for by an increase of 1½ lakh in the cash balances, which now stand as at 51½ per cent. to the liabilities.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling has further receded, the fall at one time having had the appearance of assuming serious proportions; but some recovery has taken place towards the close, and the market now seems fairly steady. For last mail rates closed weakly at about a sixteenth, under previous quotations. On Saturday a sort of semi-panic feeling set in, and very few cared to work; but some despondingremitters bought demand and telegraphic, for delivery some months hence, at 1-8¾, if not also at 1-8. Since regular business commenced telegraphic transfer has been sold at from 1-8 7/16 to 1-8¾, demand drafts at 1-8½ to 1-8 9/16, and six months' sight Bank bills at from 1-8¾ to 1-8⅞, and then up again to 1-8 15/16, and exceptionally at 1-8¾. Credits dropped from 1-9 to 1-8 11/16, and have now again been sold at 1-8 15/16 to 1-9; whilst document bills have been placed at from 1-9⅛ down to 1-8½ and since then up to 1-9 1-16, if not also to 1-9⅛. Rates have a steady look this afternoon, and may be quoted as under :—

Bank Telegraphic Transfer	1-8⅞
Bank Bills, on demand	1-8 9/16
Bank Bills 3 months' sight	1-8 11/16
Bank Bills 6 months' sight	1-8½ to 13/16
Credits and Clean Private Paper, 6 months' sight	1-8 15/16 to 1-9
Document Bills, do.....	1-9 1/16 to perhaps 1-9⅛.

France.—Document Bills are not readily placed at the moment, and f.2-22 to f.2-22½ may be called the six months' sight rate.

Bombay.—A considerable business in 60 days' sight Bank Bills has taken place at from 1-4-0 to 1-2-0 discount.

Madras.—Rates are firm at 1-2-0 to 1-4-0 discount for thirty days' and at 1-12-0 to 1-14-0 for sixty days' sight, private paper.

Mauritius.—For sixty days' sight document bills 7½ to 8 per cent. discount is quoted.

China.—Thirty days' sight is nominally about 222, but most of this business is now arranged by telegram from Hong-Kong.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

The market continues heavy, and sales are more difficult to effect than they were. The disappointing fiscal results of some of the Tea concerns—disappointing that is, when compared with the estimates which had been given out with confidence—have damped the demand for such shares generally; and Jute Mill Stock has been similarly affected by unsatisfactory working in some quarters, and by the prospective scarcity and dearness of the raw material. The following dividends have been declared :—

Jheeria Ghat Tea, 4½ per cent. for the year.

Jellapore Tea, 3 per cent., making for the year 8 per cent.

Kunchunpore Tea, 2 per cent, making for the year 8 per cent.

Coocheela Tea, 10 per cent, making for the year 20 per cent.

Government Securities have latterly shown rather a sharply defined improving tendency, after further depression during the few days subsequent to publication of the Budget. Prospects of a cheaper money market probably account for this revival of demand; but a reliable recovery can scarcely be expected until Government's borrowing intentions are definitely known. Buying has been on a larger scale than of late, prices taking the following course :—

4 per cents, 97-6, 8, 2, 4, 4, 2; 97; 97; 97-2, 4, 6, 8, 6, 8.

5½ per cents., 101-2, 8, 6, 8, 6, 4.

Closing quotations are :—

4 per cents, ...	97⅜
5½ per cents, ...	101½ to ⅝

Bank Shares.—Bengals have relapsed, selling at from 692½ to 690; but Nationals are better, and have brought from 169 to 112½.

Tea Shares are dull, with signs of little weakness here and there, though with but little actual change in prices where business has been done. The following transactions are reported :—Amiesbie 162, Bengal 87, Central Cachar (repeatedly) 165, Durrung 79 to 77, Majagram 123, Sungoo 115, and 116, Springside 101, Kaleherra 110, Holta 96, Tukvar 141, Balasan 95, Eastern Cachar 130, Chandypore 735.

Spinning Mill Shares are depressed in the Jute department, and considerably lower prices have been accepted for certain scrips. Oriental 52, Seebpore 51 and 52, and Calcutta 75 and 74; but Howrah is only slightly lower at 85, rather sellers, whilst Budge Budges is quoted firm, but without business done. Bowreah Cotton scrip has drooped to 93, but Dunbar is steady at 79 to 80, and Goosery 230—transactions in all of them, also in Bengal at 1,150.

Coal Shares.—There has been some slight enquiry for Beerbhoom, resulting in business at 82. Raneegunge have been sold at 40.

Miscellaneous Shares.—Landing and Shipping have been negotiated at 68. India General are neglected now that their late success is definitely before the public. Quotations are unchanged, but no business is reported beyond one sale to-day at 865 ex-dividend. Carew and Co. have been sold at 124

SHIPPING INTELIGENCE.

THE S. S. VIRTIGERN, 876 tons, Captain C. Reid, will sail to-day for Colombo, in ballast.

THE SHIP ST. JAMES, 1,161 tons, Captain F. Smith, will sail to-day for Moulmein in ballast.

THE SHIP ROYAL SOVEREIGN, 1,388 tons, Captain M. Selkirk, will sail to-day for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE SHIP RAPHAEL, 1,542 tons, Captain J. W. Sharman, will sail to-day for Havre, with a general cargo.

THE S. S. BREMENHAVEN, 1,307 tons, Captain Ackenden, sailed yesterday for Liverpool via the Suez Canal, with a general cargo.

THE S. S. OONUN, 162 tons, Captain G. J. Baker, sailed yesterday for Coast and Cutch, with a general cargo, and one hundred and fifty deck passengers.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
28	Blenheim(s).....	Okenden	Liverpool.
	Oonun (s).....	Baker	Coast and Cutch.
	Sullamutty	Nacoda	Cal cut.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Ship St James, Smith, to Moulmein.
Ship Royal Sovereign, Selkirk, to Calcutta.
Ship Raphael, Sherman, to Havre.
Steamer Virtigera, Reid, to Colombo.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Orissa, to China, &c.
Steamer Penang, to F. Gulf via Kurrachee.

CALCUTTA.

Mar.	ARRIVAL.		
23	Goa (s).....	Averra	Tuticorin Mar 16.
	Mediator (s).....	Hannary	Liverpool, Feb 11.
	Giamis Castle(s)	Grvie	London, Jan 29.
	Hoowong (s)	Lamont	Pangoon, Mar 20.
	Eurydice	Willcox	London, Nov 25.
24	Arabia(s)	Allen	Bombay, Mar 3.
	Lord Lorn Iron Sc.....	Roberts	London, Nov 17.
	Centurion	Widdicomb	Bombay.
Mar.	DEPARTURES.		
23	Thames (s)	.....	.....
	Sam Weller (s)	.....	.....
	Soondra(s).....	.....	.....
24	Sasar (s).....	.....	.....
	Rajoostana (s)	.....	.....
	John Howard(s).....	.....	.....
	Indian Empire	.....	.....
	W. G. Puttnam	.....	.....

PASSENGERS.

Per Glam's Castle—M. Durham and 14 Natives deck.
Per Howsang—Mrs. Jowett and 20 deck.
Per Arabia—Mr T E Ravenshaw, c s, and servant, and 22 deck.

VESSELS SPOKEN.

By Eurydice—Arosbay from Rangoon in Lat 10-42 S, Long 84 18 E. all well.
By Centurion—Ship T Ring in Lat 5 N, Long, 83-40 E American Barque H J Libby in Lit 13 N, Long 82-50 E Both for Rice Ports.

MADRAS.

Mar.	ARRIVALS.		
25	Burmah (s).....	.....	Bombay.
	Emblehope(s).....	.....	Calcutta.
	Vixen (s)	.....	Calcutta.
	Nelson (s).....	.....	Calcutta.
26	Meinam (s).....	.....	G lle and Pondicherry.
	Bertha	.....	Gopsalpore.
	General Chanzy.....	.....	Bimlipatam.
Mar.	DEPARTURES.		
24	Ethan Allen	.....	Kotapatam.
25	Geraldine	.....	Cud dalore.
26	Meinam (s).....	.....	Calcutta.
	Poonah (s).....	.....	Southampton.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per F S "Meinam"—From Marseilles to Calcutta—Mr and Mrs Walker, Messrs O Gee and Jaudo. From Singapore—Mr G B Thomp on. From Galle—Mr Palmer. From Marseilles to Madras—Revd Ecnestraire.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per P and O S "Poonah"—From Madras to Southampton—Mr A O H Clay, child and European servant. Miss Thornhill and Mr J T Browne. To Suez—Revd F A Gaffinet. To Sydney—Private Fitzpatrick. To Melbourne—Private J Stonley.

DAILY IMPORTS.—MARCH 28.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Tuscany s—100 boxes bar soap, Essoofally Russoolally; 2 packages ware-hardware, Jeevanjee Kessjee.
Vortigern s—1 case cotton wick and 9 packages earthenware, Nanjee Canjee; 2 packages earthenware and 3 packages hardware, George Bruce Bowyis.
Trinacria s—7 casks hardware, Framjee Ardaseer.
Rinaldo s—5 casks green paints, Tyebally Suruffally and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Tythunus s—100 kegs steel, Sir Charles Forbes and Co.
J G Skelton s—95 kegs nails, Essoofally Ebramjee.
Servia s—4 puncheons brandy and 1 butt sherry, Eduljee Manockjee Setna.
Vortigern s—36 cases iron sheet, Abdoolally Goolam Hoosen.

FROM TRIESTE.

Castore s—261 cases candles, M Mandolfe and Co.

FROM GLASGOW.

Tuscany s—5 hogsheads portwine, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.

FROM GENOA.

Sumatra s—76 boxes brandy, Jamsetjee Framjee.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Sumatra s—28 bundles corks, A C Dady and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Sumatra s—51 cases claret and 51 cases brandy, Manockjee Bhicajee; 15 cases brandy, Sorabjee and Eduljee; 70 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cawasjee; 100 cases brandy, Dinshaw Pestonjee Balsha and Co; 125 cases brandy, Treacher and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MARCH 28.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

County of Caithness,—50 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 100 bales cotton, Werjee Nagsee and Co; 415 cwts myrabollams, Mowjee Godow: 875 cwts myrabollams, Ralli Brothers; 625 cwts myrabollams, Jetha Purshotum.
Oridham,—16 bales wool, Nursee Khatow; 109 bales cotton, Ruschordass Vurjeewaj dass
Alexandrove,—185 bales hemp, Nensee Dayal; 51 bales cotton, Churtoobhoy Hurjeevandass Co; 120 bales cotton, Vurdhman Poonsey and Co.
Dunmore,—5 bales cotton, 100 bales cotton, Heerjee Nagsey and Co; 67 bales cotton Dewjee Toosa.
Nellie Marin s—5 bales wool, Lillydhur Govindjee; 92 bales cotton, Rissen, Robert and Co; 38 bales hemp, Khutlow Muthuro; 20 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 33 bales wool, Jetha Purshotum.
Rinaldo s—140 cwts coir yarn, Moolje Hurridass; 82 cwts wheat, Joseph Soares; 450 bales cotton, Peel Cassels and Co; 150 cwts coir yarn, John Mahomed Abdoola; 220 bales cotton, Venoodhur Jeejeebhoy Sirkas.
Tuscany s—2 5 cwts coir yarn, Mahowjee Ghella; 50 bales hemp Vullubdass Nurssee; 105 bales wool. Nurssee Khutlow; 100 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 4 bags myrabollams and 100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 401 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.
Wickliffe s—263 cwts bones, Woomerbhoy Chandabhoy.
Childwall s—410 cwts wheat, Mahomed Peeroo Godeer; 7634 cwts wheat, Nusserwnjee Manockjee and Co: 612, bundles rattans, Cursondass Nensee; 711 bags wheat, 86 bags, Hobart and Co.
Khersonese—100 bales cotton, Vurdhman Poonsee and Co; 55 cwts Sappan wood, Sir Charles Forbes and Co.
Blenheim s—110 bales cotton, Kesrichund Bhikhchaddass; 100 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR LONDON.

Mirzapore s—750 cwts myrabollams, Joosub Lutiff; 38 packages cloves, Currimbhoy Hossenbhoy; 2 cases fi hmaws, and 13 bales hides, Dawoodbhoy Mahomed; 17 ox ses peacock feathers and 41 cwts. B horns, Peerbhoy Damjee; 60 cases cuttle fish, H. Mirabai; 3 bales skins, Mohamed Jamal.
G E Steven-on s—150 cwts coir yarn, Hajee Tahib Arbee.
Stag s—4,000 cwts rapeseed, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR CALAIS.

Ardenclutta, 18,450 cwts linseed, George Lockhart and Co.

FOR PORT SAID.

Nuphar s—500 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.

FOR BREMEN.

Viola, 200 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Stornoway, 150 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart and Co; 100 bales cotton, Vinay and Co.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Aroonia, 15,000 cwts linseed, Finlay, Scott and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Bengal s—200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Sumatra s—18 cwts E teeth, Tyebjee and Co.
Peru s—3 cases shawls, W Nicol and Co; 3 bales hides, N V Curranee and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Sumatra s—100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 2 bundles hides, and 15 bundles skins, Glazon and Co.
Tuscany s—200 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Emma Lawson s—100 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Tuscany s—200 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR SUEZ.

Peru s—45 cwts pepper, M M Misree,

FOR CALCUTTA.

Penang s—111 bales cotton, Jankid s Sewdyal; 193 bales cotton Khetseedass Hurnookroy; 125 bales cotton, Nopechund Nowrungroy; 20 bales cotton, Anderson and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Zambesi s—400 baskets onions, Nusserwanjee Nowrojee; 112 bales twist, Ebram Noordin and Co; 25 bales twist, Curseejee Bomanjee and Co: 120 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co: 5 bales twist, C Byramjee; 45 bales twist, The A S and W Co 40 bales twist, Jairamboy Peerbhoy; 50 bales twist, David Sassoon and and Co; 30 chests opium, E D Sassoon.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 27th March 1877.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected	29'862
Temperature of the Air.....	79·8
Wet Bulb Thermometer.....	74·6
Dew Point	72·5
Relative humidity of Air	0·789
Ratent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	5·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 (p.m).....	84·0
Minimum do. (read at 8-30 a. m.)...	74·0
General Direction of wind ...WNW, NW, N, ENE, W, WNW, NW, WNW.	
Movement of wind in 24 hours	222.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 27.

Roberts, Surg, Bombay 9th Regt N I, on leave, from Baroda.
Renny, Col, Bombay R H A, on leave, from Purandhur.
Curties, Lieut, Bengal 2-22nd Regt. on leave, from Ronikhet.
Dart on Col, Bengal Staff Corps, on leave, from
Barrow, Capt, Bengal Asst Comar in Oudh, on leave, from Lucknow.
Thompson, Col, Bombay 9th Regt N I, on leave, from Baroda.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 24.

Jervis, Lieut, Madras 29th Regt N I, on duty, to Secundrabad.
Maxwell, Sub-Lieut, Madras 26th Regt N I, on duty, to Trichinopoly.

SURGEON DENTIST,
DR. C. F. KHORY,
(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND),
No. 23, RAMPART ROW.
Above Messrs. Badham and Co., opposite the Floral Fountain.
NITROUS OXIDE GAS ADMINISTERED FOR PAINLESS EXTRACTION OF TEETH.

MESSRS. WALTON AND LYSNAR,
SURGEON DENTISTS,
12 RAMPART ROW.

NOTICE.

To-MORROW being Good Friday, we shall issue no paper, in order that our staff may have the holiday which is usually granted them on this occasion.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

COURNEUVE—March 24th, at Ranerah, Raneegunge, the wife of F. E. T. de la Courneuve, of a son.
GRAHAM—March 17th, at Tukvar, the wife of Capt. George Graham, of Mine (and formerly 83rd Duke of Wellington's Regiment), of a son.
GRACY—March 19th, at Rawal Pindi, the wife of Captain T Gracey, Royal Engineers, of a son.
MAITLAND—March 2 d, at Indore, the wife of Captain F. H. Maitland, Assistant Agent, Governor-General, for Central India, of a daughter.
MACPHERSON—March 11th, at Cuttack, the wife of Wm. Mac, herson, Esq., Civil Service, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

THADDEUS—PRINCE—March 19 h, at St. James's Church Delhi, by the Rev. J. Kilbee Stewart, Chaplain of Delhi. Mr. John Thaddeus, to Mrs. Mary Prince, relict of the Mr. Benjamin Prince, Sub-Medical Department.

DEATHS.

FRASER—March 21st, at Nagpur, Robert Archibald, infant son of A. H. Leith Fraser, B. C. S.
PORTER—March 13th, off Aden, Jane, the wife of S. B. Porter, Esq.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, MARCH 29, 1877.

THE too palpable desire of the *Times of India* to do mischief by misrepresenting the Famine policy of the Government is happily counteracted by the blundering way in which it sets about the business. We corrected yesterday a few of our contemporary's outrageous mis-statements; and we are glad to be able to-day to give an emphatic contradiction to the impudent assertion, based apparently on the gossip of some foolish old women at Sholapore, that the Government has suppressed some unfavourable report by the Sanitary Commissioner, Dr. Hewlett, on the condition of the labourers employed on the Civil Agency Works. No such report has been suppressed. The purport of every report sent in by Dr. Hewlett has been made public, with the orders of Government thereon. The only report received from him relating to the Sholapore district, or rather the town of Sholapore, was that referred to in the Government Resolution of the 6th of February, which was published in our own paper and in the *Times of India* of the 7th of February. In that report Dr. Hewlett brought to notice the enormous amount of labour seeking employment at Sholapore, and suggested that some thousands of people should be employed in clearing the Motibagh tank. That work was accordingly at once undertaken, and the report from the Civil Surgeon of Sholapore which the *Times of India* has burked shows the satisfactory condition of the people at work on the tank in the middle of March. Our contemporary evidently cannot be speaking of Dr. Hewlett's report of the first week of February when he brings against the Government the grave charge of suppressing evidence which would enable the public to form a fair estimate of the result of the reduction of wages on the Civil Agency Works; and we would ask him therefore to let us know what he does mean.

The official papers we publish this morning include a letter from Mr. Percival, the new Collector of Sholapore, and a Resolution of Government thereon, which prove conclusively that no appreciable distress has been caused by the reduction of wages. Mr. Percival fancies the new rate on Civil Agency Works may be slightly too low, and he recommends that it should be increased as the demands on the Government for relief have fallen far short of the original estimate. But he gives no cases of actual suffering, and it is clear from the tone of his letter that, even although he is an English official, he would have hastened to report any cases of starvation in his collectorate. The Government, therefore, rightly considers that no necessity has been proved for the increase of wages suggested by Mr. Percival. The present State of the Deccan seems to show that the people generally are much better off than was supposed. Most of them have means of their own, which they use freely in administering relief to their poorer brethren. The testimony borne by the Government to the charitable zeal of the natives is well deserved. Such conduct not only saves the State the expenditure of much public money, but it raises the character of the whole people.

WHEN the Mahomedan pilgrimage season was drawing to a close last year, we put before our readers several documents which had come into our hands in which Mahomedan ship-brokers and merchants engaged in the pilgrim trade between this port and Jeddah made a complaint to the effect that the firm of Messrs. Beyts & Co. of Jeddah, the principal member of which was the English Consul at that port, were acting in a manner prejudicial to the interests of other traders, and that the Consul was exerting his official authority in a manner deserving of censure. At that time a gentleman resident in Bombay replied to the assertions to which we had given publicity. He did so however, as far as our readers were concerned, anonymously, and it was not to be expected that his contributions to the discussion could carry much weight when opposed to the evidence of several respectable witnesses formally attested and sworn to before a Bombay official. The matter was, moreover, taken in hand by a well-known firm of European solicitors, who prepared petitions and other documents which were forwarded to the Secretary of State. The Bombay Chamber of Commerce likewise took the matter up and forwarded a representation to the Home Government, advising that the statements made should be inquired into. We ourselves were not then, nor are we now, in a position to decide whether or not the English Consul has been guilty of the charges—we may say the very grave charges—brought against him, and we accordingly refrained from expressing an opinion one way or the other. We did, however, endorse the demand made by the merchants referred to, and supported by the Chamber of Commerce, and we urged as forcibly as possible the necessity which existed for having the allegations that had been made fully, openly, and impartially inquired into.

In our issue of the 15th instant, a letter appears from our correspondent at Aden, the opening paragraph of which must have struck with peculiar force all who had perused the controversy carried on in the columns of this paper last year. The principal facts contained in the first paragraph of the letter referred to are these. The captain of a steamer, for which the English Consul at Jeddah and his business partners were agents, arrived at Aden with 500 pilgrims from Jeddah, her passenger certificate having previously expired, "and "the first opportunity was not taken of renew-"ing it;" a member of the Consul's firm accompanied this vessel. The captain was fined Rs. 10,000, but this is not all. The unfortunate pilgrims had booked on the understanding that they were to be transhipped at Aden to another vessel bound to the Straits. On arriving at Aden there was no ship ready to take them and they were sent on shore, where "they "were knocking about without shelter, or "at least without proper shelter, for some "time. Six poor devils died, but they were "all old men. One case of small-pox broke out "amongst them, and they did not get away for 21 "days." These facts speak strongly for themselves as to the necessity which exists for an inquiry into the manner in which the business of the Jeddah Consulate is conducted. But our correspondent goes on to say—and his information on the subject is perfectly reliable—"The "business was not really a clean one, and Beyts "and Co. were told as much at the trial of their "case."

Is it now necessary for us to repeat our demand for an investigation into the truth of the assertions brought against the English Consul at Jeddah? Last year that gentleman was censured for having allowed the steamer Dahlia to leave Jeddah when visibly overcrowded with pilgrims. This year we are told that he is implicated in one of the ugliest pieces of business connected with the Hadj trade which has yet come to our knowledge. We say now, as we said before, that, if the English Consul at Jeddah is capable of clearing himself from the charges brought openly and repeatedly against him, he should be the first to demand an inquiry into his own conduct, and the fact which tells most strongly against him is that he does not do so. The charges brought against him are among the most serious which could be brought against any English official, since they amount to an accusation of wilful abuse of the powers entrusted to him as an English Consul. Last year it was openly asserted that Messrs. Beyts and Co. were interested in the S. S. Dahlia, and this year they are proved to have been interested in the S. S. Medina, one of the B. I. S. N. Co.'s boats, the captain of which has been fined Rs. 10,000—probably the heavicst fine on record for such an offence.

IT is an old Indian saying that women, horses, and houses are most prolific causes of quarrel, and no land-lubber will deny the verity of this observation; but let a man go afloat and become one of that heterogeneous company that makes up the live freight of an Indian steamer, and it is strange indeed if he cannot add chairs to this category of the provocations that afflict poor human nature. Chairs on boardship, and especially chairs in the cayenne atmosphere of the Red Sea, are the outward and visible signs of the temper which reigns within the human *corpus vile*, and we have often thought that if one of those battered old pieces of bamboo furniture which has made the deck passage many a time between Bombay and Southampton could speak, it might unfold a story more moral than one of Charles Reade's, more romantic than any of James's, more sensational than Miss Braddon's last, and as coarsely humorous as any of Paul de Kock's. Buxom lassies, having the fresh Europe bloom on their soft round cheeks, have reclined without question in such easy chairs what time the liverless colonel, its owner, with wife and bairns in Westburnia, is striving to forget his grass widowhood in a paternal flirtation with its fair occupant, or an elderly female has taken forcible possession of it to the awful indignation of its rightful proprietor, another elderly female, or a handsome flirting married dame is holding her little court round it while its owner, a womans' right apostless, is driven to sit upon the hatchway in virgin ire at the brigandage and disregard of the rights of property which are tolerated upon the sea. There are persons, in fact, honest and honourable men and women as far as they go, who never dream of investing their cash in the luxuries of the deck, believing, most probably with Carlyle, that as the world is mostly composed of fools, they will find plenty to do the furnishing business for them, but as it is the weakness of the Englishman afloat to consider his chair as intangible as his hat, there is after all nothing very extraordinary in the bitterness so commonly evolved out of the rapine of his cane bottomed comfort. Knock a man's castor off in the street and he will probably knock you down in return; occupy a man's chair on boardship and he will hate you; it is only a disimilarity between sea-going and shore going customs which prevents him from asserting the honour of his chair as vigorously as the integrity of his *topee*.

There is an individual character about passengers' chairs which many will doubtless have noticed. Their characters may often be taken as the reflections of their owners. There is that detestable camp folding-stool with the strip of carpet across its ricketty legs which displays the meanness and withal the low cunning of its proprietor. No lady ever ventures to occupy it either in or out of a seaway, and few gentlemen either. It is the dog in the manger of stools, and neither the owner nor anyone else can enjoy himself upon it. It is only a lame apology too often for the mean cuss, its owner, to annex a better seat, and it is the stool of repentance for the man or woman who has not arrived at the discretion of sea legs. The person who habitually carries such a thing about with him must be either a mysogonist, a misanthrope, or a miser, and we confess to sympathy with the applause which ever greets the baking and roasting of this pitiful apology for a seat on the engine room grating what time liberal and facetious Jack throws it there over night to be done brown by the morning. Of another character is that prodigious sofa in bamboo that takes up a large slice of the quarter deck and speaks volumes of the habits of its possessor. This is a true Indian or China chair, and if any one wants to know what Indian heat is, he had better go to sleep in it while the owner is temporarily absent at his tiffin. It is dangerous for even a woman to sit down in this type of chair. It is a chair that is emphatically "proputty, proputty, proputty," to quote the Northern Farmer, and unless a person has the inborn audacity to tweak a governor-general's nose, or to rub the hair of a commander-in-chief the wrong way, he would do well to avoid a bamboo couch like sin. It is only sailors who disrespect its sanctity. They delight, with the characteristic recklessness of the British tar, in pitching it into boats and on the top of other chairs, whereby the captain's mind is harassed with complaints from morn till dewy eve. Selfishness is stamped on every stick of this nabob's Chinese article, and if it is the property of a Benedick, it is ten to one but he commands that slave of the ring his wife to keep it *cool* for him in his absences down below in order that no one but he or his belongings may enjoy even one moment's repose in its delicious rattan mounds and hollows. The long armed chair, very Indian, is not without its philosophy. In the first place no lady can venture to sit in it *en garcon*, and it is warranted against female brigands; secondly, there is a *noli me tangere* air about it. The man who hampers himself with such an awkward and yet frangible article of travelling

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE VICEROY'S SPEECH.

CALCUTTA, 28TH MARCH.

The following is a summary of the Viceroy's speech at the meeting of the Viceregal Council to-day. Summing up the financial policy of Government prior to the passing of the Bills affecting local rates in the North-Western Provinces, the Viceroy alluded to the determination of Government to exclude in future unremunerative public works from extraordinary in the accounts. He expressed his personal disapproval of extraordinary budgets. Regarding the cotton duties Lord Lytton strongly upheld the views of Lord Salisbury. He believed the present cotton duty to be unsound in principle, and he desired its early abolition as it is prejudicial to Indian interests. He regretted the impossibility of immediate reduction, but said that the discretion of the Indian Government, though large, was not unlimited, the cotton duties having been finally condemned by the Secretary of State. Alluding to the famine he favourably contrasted the present estimated expenditure at 5½ millions sterling for a much larger area of distress with the Bengal famine which cost 62 millions though smaller and less serious. Lord Lytton expressed his warm obligation to Lord Northbrook for the wise principles he bequeathed for saving life without incurring reckless expenditure. The Viceroy regretted the increasing military expenditure, but attributed it chiefly to charges not under the control of the Indian Government. Alluding to the efficiency of the army he repudiated all hostile designs against neighbouring States and explained the peaceful character of the frontier policy and announced the successful conclusion of the measures commenced by Lord Northbrook for the pacification of Khelat. Freedom of trade was now restored in that country, life and property were safe, villages were rebuilt, and agriculture revived by the confidence inspired by British influence and power. Unrestrained barbarism immediately beyond the frontier meant constant insecurity to life and the property of British subjects, the closing of the trade routes was the spoliation of merchants and the chronic disturbance of Indian territory. This cannot be prevented by military expeditions which, Lord Lytton said, he disapproved, but only by the friendly presence and salutary influence of upright English gentlemen amongst barbarous neighbours. He disapproved of spasmodic gifts of arms and money or unreciprocated liabilities on behalf of uncivilised States. He briefly alluded to the Conference at Peshawur between Sir Lewis Pelly and the Cabul Envoy, whose untimely death from a long illness he much regretted. The intercourse between the Envoys had been friendly. The only security against mutual misunderstanding and mistrust was found in adequate means for frank intercourse between the two States. The Ameer of Cabul had been disturbed by recent events at Constantinople and religious fanaticism had been stirred up at Cabul but this could not be helped. There was no reason, His Lordship said, to depart from the unaggressive policy of the Government.

PARLIAMENTARY.

LONDON, 27TH MARCH.

An animated debate took place in the House of Commons this evening on the conduct of Sir Henry Elliot, during which Sir Stafford Northcote said that the Government objected to a policy of coercion with Turkey, because, by adopting it, the efforts being made by the Porte to improve the condition of its Christian subjects would be neutralised.

In reply to a question from the Marquis of Hartington, Sir Stafford Northcote said that negotiations were still proceeding between the Great Powers respecting the Russian Protocol, and that the principal question at issue was the conditions on which it should be signed.

Parliament has been adjourned for the Easter recess.

OBITUARY.—Field Marshal Sir John Forster Fitzgerald, G.C.B.

THE RUSSIAN PROTOCOL.

LONDON, 28TH MARCH.

A hopeful feeling has been renewed in respect to the difficulty regarding the signature of the Russian Protocol, and a Cabinet Council has been summoned.

Russia is apparently disposed to make concessions which will meet the views entertained by England.

General Ignatieff has arrived in Berlin and from there will return to St. Petersburg.

LONDON, 27TH MARCH, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats dull.

The London Cotton Market has been flat.

Fair Dholera	5 1/16d.
The Manchester Market has been dull.	
7 lbs. Shirtings	6s. 4½d.
8½ lbs do.	7s. 4½d.
40s Mule Twist.....	0s. 11½d.
3 per cent. Consols for account	96½
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	107½
Bar Silver	54

Arrival—Benmore.
Departure—Thibet.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAILS OF THE 9TH MARCH.

THE P. and O. S. N. Company's s.s. Siam, Commander N. W. Haselwood, arrived in harbour this morning at 3 o'clock, with the mails of the 9th inst. on board. Her dates are as under :—
Southampton, 1st March ; Gibraltar, 6th ; Malta 10th ; Suez, 16th ; Aden, 22nd. The following is the list of passengers :—

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

Dr Huppe	Mrs Harrop
Mr F Sibola	Mr T R Samuels
Mrs Crawley Boevey	Mr and Mrs Cox
Col and Mrs Dee Vocux	Col Williamson
Mr J G Hill	Mrs Sachs
Miss Winkworth	Mr Holmes.

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr Maleny	Mr F Morrinson
Major Brownlow	Mr E P Edis.
Major Bell	

FROM VENICE.

Mr H Haworth	General and Mrs Primrose and
Mrs Kempson	two daughters
Miss Renney	Mr Mackey.
Dr H Hay	

FROM MARSEILLES—J Bury.
FROM SUEZ—Mr Gustav Ochaty.

FROM ADEN.

Capt and Mrs Wighton	Khurrojni Jairam
Mr Gandelandt	

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE 28TH MARCH, 1.20 P. M.

Mail steamer Poona, from Calcutta, arrived.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills, on demand .....1s. 8¼d.	per Rupee.
Bank Bills, 6 months' sight...1s. 8 15-16d.	,,
Credits, 3 months' sight...1s. 8 15-16 to 1s. 9d.	,,
Documents, 3 months' sight....1s. 9d.	,,
Sovereigns .....Rs. 11-7-6 each.	

SIR R. MEADE arrived at Mahableshwur on Sunday last.

THE Government cinchona plantations of Sikkim yielded 212,000 lbs. of dry bark in 1875-76. One-third of this was converted into quinine.

DURING the first two months of the current year, the value of gold imported was Rs. 49,97,677, and of that exported Rs. 51,726. The value of silver imported during the same period was Rs. 2,43,80,432, and of that exported Rs. 30,50,098. This leaves a net balance of imports over exports of Rs. 2,61,96,285.

COLONEL ALLARDYCE was to have left Mahableshwur on Tuesday last to give over the Judicial Commissionership of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts to Major Bell, who is expected to arrive this week's Overland mail. Major Bell also holds charge of the Revenue Commissionership during the absence of Colonel Nembhard on the 31st instant, until the arrival of Mr. Jones, C.S., from Nagpore.

THE following paragraph is published in the *Pioneer* :—"A police report has just been received from Mozuffernuggur, to the effect that four Europeans from Meerut, out shooting in the Mozuffernuggur district, shot down four villagers. One native is dead, one mortally wounded, and two disabled."

EVIDENTLY the ladies of the Brahmo sect have not yet obtained their rights, for we learn from the *Indian Mirror* that "in the Mandir on Sunday last the minister of the Brahmo Samaj in Calcutta exhorted his congregation to make the best possible use of their tongue. The tongue, he asserted, is an instrument of great power. A word uttered by it can either wound or heal up the sore of a person. Such a powerful instrument must not be allowed to remain inactive, nor should it be defiled with false and hard words."

WITH reference to the difficulties which arose some few months ago between the Governments of Spain and China, the *Foochow Herald* learns on excellent authority that the provincial officials of Fokien are very apprehensive of a Spanish descent upon Formosa, and that Ting Jih-chang has ordered the greater portion of the arsenal fleet to Takao, to be in readiness for repelling the invaders. The *Herald* adds that although actual hostilities are improbable, it is not unlikely that some threats have been used by Spain ; and concludes by expressing an opinion that in the event of a collision the sympathies of the entire civilised world would be with China.

WE copy the following news from a Shanghai paper :—"We hear that the insurrection in Japan, which is headed by Satsuma, is more serious than was at first supposed. Kagosima has been fortified ; and the Government steamer Shoey Leen is virtually a prisoner on the coast. When another Government steamer, the Tabor, attempted to communicate with the shore, it was prevented from doing so by a body of soldiers armed with rifles. Satsuma is said to have at his disposal 30,000 foreign-drilled troops, and aims at the independence of his province, refusing to recognise passports issued to foreign travellers by the Government. Mr. Satow, H. B. M.'s Secretary of Legation, and Dr. Willis are said to be detained in Kagosima pending the course of events. A rumour is afloat that the troops of the Mikado have suffered a serious reverse."

THE *Madras Mail* reports the following instance of railway servants were either overworked or careless :—"On the 18th instant the guard of the 8-40 P. M. train, shortly after leaving Royalcheroo station, found that the train had been brought to a standstill. He left his brake van to ascertain the cause, and according to his report, found not only the driver, but also the fireman, fast asleep, and the steam in the engine run down ; and it took upwards of half an hour to get up steam sufficient to move the train. The driver is said to be a sober man, and was all right when he left Royalcheroo."

A COURT OF ENQUIRY is sitting at Ferozepore to investigate the cause of an accident of a most serious nature in the Ferozepore Arsenal. Three iron girders had been got into position for rooting the new workshops, the girders having been got from Roorkee, and put up under the supervision of a Roorkee officer. For some reason not yet ascertained, one girder turned over and came down, bringing the other two with it. The accident has resulted in the death of three natives, and serious injuries to several others, of whom some are not expected to recover. We make no comment, says the Lahore paper, till the Court of Enquiry finishes its report.

A PORTUGUES COMPANY has been started to grow opium in Mozambique. It has a capital of about £180,000, and its promoters have obtained from the Lisbon Government a concession of fifty thousand acres of land, said to be well fitted for the culture of the poppy, at a trifling fee, and the right to export opium free of customs duty for a period of twelve years. The Managing Director, Senhor Ignatio Jose de Pavia Kapozo, who has been some time in India studying the various methods of opium cultivation and manufacture, left Bombay for East Africa by last mail, taking with him twelve experienced opium growers from Malwa.

HIS GRACE the Governor of Madras started on Sunday evening by the ordinary mail train for Trichinopoly, which he should have reached by noon the next day. He was accompanied by Colonel Shaw Stewart, Consulting Engineer for Railways, Mr. R. B. Elwin, Agent and Manager, Madras Railway, Major Hobart, Dr. Martin, and Captain Gordon, A. D. C. At Erode he was to be met by Mr. Betts, the Agent, South India Railway. The object of the journey is believed, the *Madras Mail* says, to be connected with his Grace's desire to promote grain traffic between Negapatam and Bangalore, with a view to relieving the pressure on the Madras line between Madras and Bangalore. His Grace will remain twenty-four hours at Trichinopoly, will then return to Vellore, will remain there a day, and is expected back in Madras on Thursday morning.

WE quote below two paragraphs from Dr. Cornish's protest against Sir R. Temple's ration. The letter by Dr. Cornish was written on the 13th February. He says :—

All our experience in Indian jails goes to show that there are things essential to health other than the bare allowance of 1¼ lbs. per diem of cereal grains. These are (1), pulse ; (2), meat or fish ; (3), oil and condiments ; (4), fruit or vegetable ; and (5), salt. With a regulated minimum of these articles (taking care to comply with the principles of physiological law of supplying food in each class of food to compensate for the normal waste of the body under ordinary labour and exercise) we are enabled to keep the prisoners in fair health, and, if this minimum of food from any cause is withheld or lessened for any time, the jail inmates begin to drop off from the very same causes that tell so severely on the famine-stricken people in our relief-camps. * * * *

It comes therefore to this, whether in the present dearth of supplies a man engaged on task labour and paid at the rate of 1 lb. of grain per diem and half anna in cash, can with the latter coin purchase a sufficient amount of nitrogenous nutriment (to say nothing of salt, oil, condiments, vegetables, and firewood) to make his daily ration equivalent to 300 grains and upwards of nitrogen. The reply is, simply, that neither in the shape of meat, fish, dholl, milk, or buttermilk, can he procure a sufficiency to eke out the defects of his grain ration.

WE quote from the *Madras Mail* an account of a great dacoity that was lately committed in the Mysore territory, which was attended with terrible incidents. The women are reported to have been shamefully outraged and tortured, one man was burnt to death, and the dacoits (Sugalis) departed with Rs. 2,000 worth of jewels and cash. They were pursued by the Mysore police into the North Arcot district, and sixteen of the gang were arrested at their camp in a jungle near the town of Poonganoor. The District Magistrate ordered their detention in custody until the customary application for extradition was received. The prisoners were confined in the central ward of the Subsidiary Jail at Poonganoor. The jail is a strong building, lately erected on the standard plan with grated doors, so that the guard can see with ease all that goes on inside. The police guard-room faces the sub-jail, and is only a few feet distant. On the night of the 20th instant, there were four police constables, a paid military and a warder on duty, yet, strange to add, the gang of dacoits in the central ward of the jail succeeded in breaking a hole from inside in the solid heavy roof of the jail, and nine out of the sixteen rascals escaped.

A RUMOUR reaches Shanghai from the South of China that the province of Fo-kien is financially in a bad way ; that the Arsenal is being reduced for want of funds, the training-ship laid up, and the services of several foreigners dispensed with. There will be a time yet for foreign capital and enterprise, says the *Celestial Empire*, when the Chinese learn, as they are now doing by costly experience, that it is false patriotism and ruinous economy to insist on the independence which consists in standing alone. Everybody in this world is bound up, more or less, with everybody else, and the wise nation, as the wise man, is the one which turns its own talents to the best account and takes advantage of others' labour when and where others can do the work to be done better than it can itself. A loan of Tls. 5,000,000 has been negotiated with a well-known native banker through foreign agency ; and Tls. 100,000 had been paid as bargain-money. Tls. 3,000,000 of the entire sum are to be forwarded to Kunsuh for the prosecution of the war, while the remaining Tls. 2,000,000 are required for the bankrupt province of Fokien.

SOME good reasons are given by a correspondent of the *Pioneer* for not removing Mr. Growse from Muttra, in the following extract from his letter :—"Of course, you know the work he is doing there and the signal service to the cause of Indian History and Architecture. The work of restoring the great Temple of Gobind Deba at Bindrabun, which he is better fitted to carry out than any other man would, in itself, afford a sufficient reason for keeping him at Muttra as long as possible ; but this is really only a part, and not the greatest part, of what he has been doing. His Buddhist excavations, with the light he could throw on what he might find, were full of promise to the student of religion. He has been preparing a second edition of his memoir on the district, which would undoubtedly have been of great value to the administration, as well as the archæologist and historian. Every street in Muttra bears witness to his energy and power of carrying natives with him in his designs. One would have thought that Government, having got such a man at such a place as Muttra, would have made considerable efforts to keep him there. Of course, there may be some necessity for removing him, of which I know nothing, but, as the matter stands, it seems the crassest piece of official Philistinism that I have known."

THE meeting of natives at Calcutta the other day regarding the admission of natives into the Civil Service was composed entirely of natives and was very crowded. The following resolutions were carried :—

"That this meeting is of opinion that in order to redeem adequately the gracious pledge solemnly and deliberately given to the people of India by our beloved Sovereign, it is essential that the same facilities for admission to the Covenanted Civil Service of India should be *practically* afforded to Her Majesty's Indian subjects as are enjoyed by the natives of the United Kingdom ; and this meeting desires to record its firm but respectful protest against the assumption that differences of race and nationality call for the adoption of different tests of merit and qualification in the case of English and Indian candidates for the Civil Service of India."

"That this meeting contemplates with deep regret the reduction of the maximum limit of age for candidates for the Indian Civil Service competition from 21 to 19 years, inasmuch as this change in the limit of the age is calculated to aggravate the existing evil of cramming, to lead to the admission of men of inferior training and capacity, to lower the efficiency of the Service, and practically to exclude natives of India from the open competitive examination." The speaker who proposed this resolution alluded at some length to the evil effects of cramming, and said that the result of the proposed system would be that they would have a few "demented boys" ruling two hundred millions of people.

"That this meeting is of opinion that in order to give effect to the gracious intentions of the Crown and Parliament, to satisfy the just aspirations and recognised claims of the people of India, and to facilitate their admission into the Civil Service of their own country, it is necessary that simultaneously with the open competition in London similar examinations should be held in some centre or centres in India, where a certain definite proportion of appointments may be competed for year after year."

A committee was appointed and it was resolved "that the proceedings of this meeting be published and circulated amongst the members of both Houses of Parliament, under the signature of the Chairman of this meeting."

ENGLISH SPORTING NOTES.

The racing events of the week were of very little importance. The changes that have taken place in regard to speculations of future events will be seen from the appended copy of the betting quotations published in London on the day the mail left :—

CROYDON HURDLE-RACE.

4 to 1	agst	Broadside (taken and offered).
10 — 1	—	Liberator (taken and wanted).
100 — 9	—	Scamp (offered after 100 to 11 taken).
100 — 8	—	Rhor (taken and offered).
500 — 35	—	Woodcock (offered ; take 500 to 30).
45 — 1	—	Sir Hugh (taken and offered).
16 — 1	—	Bugle March (offered ; take 20 to 1).
20 — 1	—	Ingomar (taken and offered).
20 — 1	—	Peregrine (taken and offered).
1000 — 30	—	Middlesex (taken).
4000 —100	—	Brown Holland (taken).
40 — 1	—	Lacy (taken).
40 — 1	—	Bull's Eye (taken and offered ; after 200 to 2 laid).

LINCOLN HANDICAP.

1000 to 90	agst	Poorsaivant (taken).
13 — 1	—	Bruce (offered).
15 — 1	—	Midlothian (taken).
1000 — 40	—	Balbriggan (taken).
25 — 1	—	Rowleson (taken and offered).
500 — 20	—	Lollypop (offered).

GRAND NATIONAL.

700 to 100	agst	Shirtail (taken and offered).
100 — 7	—	Arbitrator (taken and offered).
100 — 6	—	Citizen (taken and offered).
1000 — 60	—	Austerlitz (offered ; take 20 to 1).

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

1000 to 60	agst	Bruce (offered ; 20 to 1 wanted).

EPSOM HANDICAP.

10 to 1	agst	Morier (taken).

DERBY.

22 to 1	agst	Monk (taken).
1500 — 50	—	Rosbach (taken).

The most interesting items of the week have been the games played in connection with the billiard tournament on the American principle which is being played in London between eight of the chief professional players of England. Messrs. Burroughes and Watts, the well-known billiard table manufacturers, offered £100 to be contended for, and that sum, in addition to the balance of the "game money" that may remain after payment of expenses, will be divided amongst the most successful competitors, in corresponding ratio to the number of games won, the order of play being that each man entered plays against all the others, taking them in turn. The games are 500 points up, and the entries are—Cook (scratch) ; Taylor (150 points start) ; Timbrell (150) ; J. Bennett (150) ; Stanley (150) ; Kilkenny (150) ; F. Bennett (200) ; and Shorter (200). The first game was played between Taylor and Timbrell, who both started at 150. They played pretty well together till the game was called—Taylor 367, Timbrell 351 ; when the Liverpool man got the balls well in hand and ran out with an unfinished break of 150 (49 spots). The game lasted 48 minutes. The second game, J. Bennett *vs.* Stanley, was slow, occupying an hour and five minutes, at the end of which time Bennett won by 191 points. The highest break was one of 117 (30 spots) by the winner. In the third game, Shorter beat Kilkenny by 168 points. The winner's best break was 321 (32 spots) and Kilkenny never succeeded in getting beyond 69 as one attempt. In the fourth game, Cook appeared for the first time, playing against F. Bennett, one of the limit men, whom he beat very easily by 149 points. The champion's best breaks were 110 and 97. The next game, Kilkenny *vs.* Timbrell, Kilkenny won by 122 points. This game was slow and the breaks in it were comparatively small, the highest, by Timbrell, being 88. F. Bennett was again beaten with the greatest ease in the 6th game, this time by Taylor, who headed him at the close by 155 points. This game occupied 43 minutes. The best breaks were 198 (42 spots) and 93, both scored by Taylor. In the next game Cook and Stanley came together, and the champion lost by 38 points, Stanley playing a splendid game throughout, and running up his 350 points in 40 minutes. The 8th game was a wonderful exhibition. In this game, Shorter, the youngest player among the eight competitors, met the veteran and ex-champion, J. Bennett. Bennett gave a miss, and Shorter having done *ditto*, Bennett gave another miss in baulk. Shorter went in off the red, but failed to score more than the three points so obtained. Bennett did not score, and then Shorter got upon the spot —the game standing, Shorter 205 ; Bennett 151—and ran right out with an unfinished break of 295, which contained two runs of 46 and 47 consecutive spot hazards, 16 being obtained in the middle by all round play. The game was finished in 19 minutes by the commencement. For this exploit, Messrs. Burroughes and Watts intend to present Shorter with a silver cup at the close of the handicap. After the game, odds of 5 to 2 were freely taken against Shorter being the winner of the handicap. The competitors in the next game were the brothers, J. and F. Bennett, and J. Bennett, as was to be expected, won easily, his majority being 164 points. The tenth game, Cook *vs.* Kilkenny, occupied an hour and twelve minutes. The champion passed his opponent at about 364, and finally won by 106 points. The best break was one of 128 (23 spots) made by the winner. Shorter, who so distinguished himself in his game against J. Bennett, was drawn to play next against Taylor, and he again proved successful, winning this time by 62 points. His highest break was 80 including 23 spots. In the twelfth game, the competitors were Stanley and Timbrell, who, it will be remembered, played a match at Liverpool a few years ago for £1,000. On that occasion, Timbrell proved the winner, but since then Stanley has improved at least 200 points in 1,000 owing chiefly to his constantly playing against Cook, and he showed his present superiority by winning this game with 132 points to spare, in nine minutes under the hour. Stanley made two breaks of 80, and Timbrell one of 73. This concluded the third round, and there was no further play up to the time the mail left. So far, Shorter is the only competitor who has not met with defeat, having won all the three games, while Cook, Stanley, and J. Bennett, have won two each, Timbrell, Taylor and Kilkenny one each, and F. Bennett none. For the next round, Shorter (200) was drawn against Cook (scratch) ; Stanley (150) against F. Bennett (200) ; J. Bennett (150) against Timbrell (150) ; and Taylor (150) against Kilkenny (150). A match of 1,000 up between Stanley and J. Bennett, irrespective of the handicap, and for a stake of £50 a side, was won easily by Stanley by 207 points. Bennett reached 550 to Stanley's 428, but after that point Stanley scored very rapidly, running up breaks of 279 (75 spots), 226 (28 and 43 spots) and 68 (unfinished and including 17 spots). Bennett's best breaks were 194 (44 spots) and 188 (58 spots). In this game, Stanley scored 762 by the aid of the spot stroke alone.

The Cambridge billiard one was won by Mr. J. H. Burnett, of St. Catherine's, who, in the final game, beat Mr. W. R. Phillips, of Downing.

The "runner up" to Coomassie in the contest for the Waterloo Cup was Braw Lass, who made a fair fight for it, and would probably have run a very close course indeed had she not just previously been "pumped" considerably in a long course with Kilkenny, whereas Coomassie came to the slips quite fresh after her very hollow contest against Serapis.

During the week, R. Jeffery, a brother of the jockey of that name, and who is well known amongst amateurs as a pedestrian, attempted a novel feat of strength in an effort to walk 4½ miles within an hour, carrying a 56 lbs. weight on his shoulders. He succeeded in covering the first mile in 13½ minutes, the second in 14½ minutes, the third in 15¼ minutes, and the fourth in a trifle over 14½ minutes. It was then evident he could not succeed, and after he had struggled gamely on for 200 yards farther, he was stopped.

The Newcastle Challenge Cup was appointed by the donors, the proprietors of the *Newcastle Daily Chronicle*, to be rowed for on the 17th and 19th of March. The competitors entered were :—Robert W. Boyd, Gateshead ; Wm. Nicholson, Stockton ; Wm. Lumsden, Blyth ; and Wm. Elliott, Pegswood. All the men were hard at work preparing for the event. Boyd was the favourite, having been backed to win quite £200 at even money. Until it was known for certain that he would row, 6 to 4 was taken kindly about Lumsden and Nicholson, but when he finally announced his determination to come to the post they receded to 3 to 1. Elliott was not supported at all. Blackman of Dulwich originally entered for the cup, but afterwards withdrew on the ground that his backers objected to his taking part in the competition in the face of an engagement he is under to row against Lumsden on April 16th.

Of the Inter-University boat race, of the result of which the Indian public have been informed by telegraph, nothing further can be said at present. At the time the last mail left the Cambridge crew were in highest favour, 60 to 40 being laid on them.

A QUESTION OF MILITARY PAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you kindly allow the following to appear in your paper ? Some of your many readers in the Native Army may be able to give me some information as to the point in question.

A jemadar adjutant of a native regiment goes on the sick list on 27th March and comes off on 3rd April of the same year. Is it the "invariable custom" to cut his staff allowances for the days he was on the sick list ? The European officer is allowed by regulations to be thirty days on sick list before any deduction is made from his staff allowances. Why should there be any difference between the two ?

AN ADJUTANT.

Ahmednuggur, 27th March.

KHUTPUT IN THE VERNACULAR EXAMINATIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to the discussion in your journal as to the "khutput" exercised in the vernacular examinations for European officers, I may give one further fact. Not many years ago a friend of mine commenced studying the vernacular, with a view of passing this examination and so becoming eligible for a higher Government appointment. At the time he went up, he was utterly inefficient, but he informed me that he had agreed that if he passed he would give his moonshee half the Government reward, and that this gentleman had assured him that there was a superior moonshee on the examining board who would pass him without difficulty. He passed and got his appointment. The impression made on my mind at the time was that if he had not made the agreement abovementioned he would have been plucked.—Yours, &c.

REFORM.

MHOW AND INDORE MAILS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I am sorry to say that, in spite of the very courteous letter which appeared in your issue of the 23rd instant, I cannot think that the arrangements by which the mail trains do *not* meet each other at Khundwa are by any means perfection.

I do not think it perfection for the mail train to be constantly more than half an hour late at a junction ; it would, surely, be far better to fix a time which the mail should leave and then let the mail for Choral Chowki leave half an hour after.

I do not think the reason which is given in your correspondent's letter for not detaining the Choral Chowki train (*i. e.*—the importance of the northern mail) is a very valid one ; first, because the northern mails are under existing circumstances detained at Khundwa for over *fourteen* hours, and half an hour more could not make much difference in their case ; and, secondly, I do not see what constitutes the great importance of the Northern mail unless indeed it is the copious official eloquence of the Calcutta Secretariat.

It is easy to see the great delay now. For instance, the last English mail was detained in Bombay eighteen hours after its arrival. If, then, the mail train had happened to be late at Khundwa, there would have been another delay of over four hours, or twenty-two hours in all !

I have no wish whatever either to bring any railing accusation against the management of either line or to enter into a controversy with anybody. I simply venture to point out what seems a faulty arrangement in the hope that it may be, if possible, altered for the better, and that that happy day may at last come when we shall get our letters both Northern and Southern regularly.

With many apologies for the length of this letter,—

I am, &c. FORT ET LOYAL.

Mhow, 25th March.

THE IDYLL OF THE BOMBAY RINK.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR.—Your correspondent, "Another Member of the Gymkhana," has seen fit to abuse me in a manner that demands instant defence. I only trust, and I certainly believe, that his opinions are not shared by the majority of the members of the Gymkhana. Your correspondent, evidently smarting under some fancied injury, has most unwarrantably exaggerated those few features of the Idyll which were certainly more severe than the rest. I will not extract from his letter, and will show how utterly unfounded are his abusive charge against me. He says :—"It is bad enough to twit with age and unwomanliness their daughters, sisters, and wives." May I ask where my sagacious reader found anything about "age" ? or has it emanated from his own fertile brain ? Also, how many daughters, sisters, and wives I have twitted ? I devoted about ten lines to mentioning a trait in one lady that might be termed slightly manly, and these lines were exaggerated, indeed the whole Idyll was exaggerated, as what "skit" is not ; and I emphatically state that there is nothing else in the whole poem that any lady could be offended at.

He asks "if it is justifiable to publish to the world the personal appearance, dress, &c., &c., of the fellow members of a club?" Does he not know that it was suppressed by me as I thought it might do harm to the Gymkhana, and even if it had been published to the world, how would the world know, not frequenting the Gymkhana, for whom the caricatures were meant ? Again, with an imbecility that is only equalled by his ignorance, he asks why I did not publish the names of all concerned. This question is too palpably ridiculous to need comment on.

I cannot but think that, if your correspondent gave his name, very little credence would be given to his letter. Sorry as I am that *any* ill feeling has arisen concerning my production, I firmly believe that, for the most part, it has been taken as it was meant—"harmlessly and good naturedly."

As his letter is apt to cause a false impression towards me in the minds of those who have not read the Idyll, I beg it be but due to myself to send you the remaining copies of this "monstrous production," and to ask you kindly to distribute them to any "member of the Gymkhana only" who may wish to have one.—Yours, &c.,

THE AUTHOR.

*** We shall be glad to distribute the copies of the Idyll which the author has sent us to any members of the Gymkhana who choose to apply for them. The "Skit" appears to us clever and amusing, and quite harmless. Most of the characters satirized are unknown to us ; but the author seems in describing them to have simply used Nicknames by which they are familiarly known among their friends. The lines about the late contain nothing offensive. But it is a dangerous gamedto write skits in a small community.—ED. *B. G.*

THE POLICE AND THE DOGS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The letter which appeared in your issue of the 27th inst. from "Rab" anent poisoning dogs ought not to pass without comment. "Rab" is undoubtedly right in theory in desiring to hold the owners of dogs responsible for any mischief their pet animals may cause to others ; but, Sir, imagine the Commissioner of Police having to find and prosecute the owners, and the judges to hear and decide the complaints. "Pity the poor dogs," indeed. Pity the poor Commissioner of Police, and the poor judges it would be, if "Rab's" suggestion could be put into force. Why, the other day, as I was riding past some soldiers' barracks, I was beset by, at least, half a dozen howling curs, and as my horse knows the sight of a dog he shied, and for some time afterwards was restive and nervous ; and only last evening, when driving near the same spot, another ferocious brute rushed out and jumped up at the horses' noses, causing one to become very troublesome. Now, I would most cheerfully prosecute the owners of all these dogs, especially as they will not even take the trouble to call their curs off, but, as to expecting the Commissioner of Police to find and prosecute them, the idea is ridiculous. Would "Rab" like Sir Frank to take proceedings against the possessors of dogs that taste your servant's calf when he goes to their houses with a message or a letter ? Of those who howl all night to the distraction of their neighbours ? Of the would-be friendly ones that jump up and wipe their dirty feet on your new pants, or wife's favourite dress ? Or of any that gratify their dislike of the feline tribe by spiffilicating your pet cat ? The line must be drawn somewhere, and I suppose that "Rab" will admit that there is more than one way in which a dog may worry people, and that ladies on horseback are not the only sufferers. I consider the steps taken by the Commissioner to be the only feasible ones likely to abate the nuisance, and I should not anticipate that he will be troubled much either by lawyers or any one else in carrying it out ; and I only hope that this may induce him to order some of his men to turn their attention to the vicinity of barracks, or some serious accident may occur ; for attacking, or worrying horses, is a habit that grows on a dog if not checked. However much pity one may feel for the poor dogs that are poisoned, their owners who will not take the most ordinary means to protect the public from annoyance, or their pets from destruction, deserve no sympathy whatever. "Rab" might ask what precautions I mean, and it is only fair that he should know. A friend of mine keeps four dogs, but they are never allowed outside his compound without being led by a chain, and the lot are so taken out daily for exercise. Another neighbour has a fine bull terrier which he prefers to allow to go at large, but the dog, though a perfectly good tempered one, has an ordinary leather muzzle on, to which a dog becomes quite accustomed in a few days. Thus the animal's safety is secured against the fatal balls with which the sepoys are armed, and the public are fairly protected from annoyance. That people who cannot or will not take proper care of dogs, and so prevent annoyance to the public, should not be allowed to keep them, no one having any idea of what is equitable can deny. As to the number of household pets said to have been destroyed by the criminal zeal of the police sepoys last year, if such were the case it must be evident to any one that the dogs could not have been taken care of. If dogs are not tied up at night it frequently happens that they turn out and attack the unfortunate sepoy who is on his beat for the protection of property, and under such circumstances I consider that it serves the owner of the dogs quite right if the sepoy takes the only means in his power to free himself from the pest.

March 28. POLICE *VERSUS* DOGS.

THE COVENANTED CIVIL SERVICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have just been reading an article on the Civil Service in your issue of the 20th instant ; but, though I have tried to piece it together, I have failed to find in it any consistent meaning except that the writer thinks any stone handy to throw at the object of his hatred. In the beginning of a paragraph we are told that revenue officials have "the name but not the reality of power," and at the end that "the ryots are bound hand and foot" at their mercy. The Revenue Commissioner is a mere "post office," the Collector "no better," and the assistant "only one link in a chain ;" but at the same time "each officer does what seemeth right in his own eyes." Civilians are in one column "respectable clerks" who get too much pay by half, and in the next they are pitched into for not having reversed the policy of the State on one of the most difficult questions of the day. It is foolish of me to parade in my own person one more instance of civilian incapacity, but I must admit that these arguments, taken together, rather bother me. Perhaps I should be able to see the consistency of them better if I was one of those mental cuttle-fish in the Survey Department who have cleared their way into the bulk of the Civil Service "by dint of work and brains." But, belonging as I do to a lower order of beings, you will make some allowance for me.

To prove that an assistant collector is a very unimportant person you give a sketch of his duties, the force of which I am still less able to understand. He prepares himself, you say, with a pundit or moonshee. Why, in the name of common-sense, what else should the unfortunate man do ? He cannot take Mahrattee as Tony Ladle took his bear "in the pores," without any effort of his own. And by hiring a teacher he acquires a purer accent with less trouble and in less time than by any other means. Further, we are told that his life is spent "in inspecting boundary marks, in adding up the village accounts, in looking at a dozen receipt books, and in sending starving wretches to jail." Now, accepting this as a fair *resumé* (which it is not) it is clear that as the first of the duties named is done while riding or shooting in the morning, and as the second and third need not occupy more than, on an average, two or three hours per week of the officer's own time, it follows that most of his attention is devoted to the "starving wretches." The point here is very subtle. In most countries the sifting of evidence in complicated criminal cases is held to require superior faculties, still more should it in a land like this where the children lisp in lies as Pope did in numbers, and perjury is one of the fine arts. What therefore, I suppose, makes it mere clerk's work in the case of the civilian is that those unfortunate men are "starved." According to Cæsar it is the "lean and hungry" man who is likely to be the most dangerous as well as the deepest subject to get to the bottom of, but according to you it would appear that it is no credit to try any except fat men. Or is it meant that the whole condition of the prisoner is caused by the civilian's "superficial knowledge of the wants and resources of the country ;" and that, like a little famine delegate, he ought to see that all the criminal classes of his district get their 35 ounces of dry fooda day regularly ? If so I would commend to the notice of civilians the example of the Yorkshire woolmaster who maintained the character of his establishment by closing the public for a month before the yearly prize day with cod-liver oil. The prestige of the service would be cheaply saved at the cost of a few bottles of Dr. de Jongh to be administered to the prisoner whenever a Bombay barrister is expected to appear in the case. Seriously, Sir, I do not think the acumen and patience required by a magistrate depend on whether the accused has had his dinner or not ; and, so long as the assistant collector remains as he is, the chief local representative of British justice, he need not fear being degraded to the position to which you assign him.

But there is a lower depth still. Not only does he learn Mahratee of a pandit and send men to jail although they are hungry, but he goes about, you say, with tattered tents and a *gauntee* tat. I have not the brains to see how the latter follows from the former, because the poor fellow cannot afford handsome Australians and new tents from Jubbulpore, he should therefore have his pay reduced. But here again I am not quite sure whether the tat and the tatters are owing to his misfortune or are all through his "b——ignorance" as the sailor said to the man who squinted. Perhaps the fellow has better understood and adapted himself to native feelings better he would live in grander style. Well, I have no materials for instituting a comparison between the tents of the past and the tents of the present, but whatever the men of old did, this much is certain, that most of them could take honours at Oxford or £50,000, while many now of twenty years' service are often as poor as when they came out. I should like to put you, Sir, at the age of 35 or 40 on Rs. 1,000 a month in the districts with perhaps a wife and family at home. I fancy you would not send cheques to Jubbulpore oftener than you could help, and not improbably you would be driven to the conclusion that after all it would be better to see your tents in rags than your children. But enough of this. Every one who has ever been in the districts much knows that, as a fact, the typical modern civilian goes about with equipments befitting an English gentleman —equally removed from meanness on the one hand and the useless tomfoolery of a native raja on the other. I may not be such an authority about native feeling as the *Bombay Gazette*, having only done my duty among them as well as I could for several years past, and above all being only a civilian, who, as you inform the public see nothing except from the tent door, but as never had before me the wide range of view commanded by the editor's chair, but I do still assert that the ordinary district officer's *ménage*, presenting as it does comfort without debt, and dignity without spangles, is the very best and most truly English example which can be set before their eyes. They are

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The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Shanghai and Hongkong. It also grants drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Manager.

Bombay, 4th October 1876.

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ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
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BILLS are bought and sold on England, Scotland, Ireland, Paris, and on the Branches and Agencies of the Corporation at Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghai, Yokohama, Mauritius, Port Elizabeth, Melbourne, Sydney, and New Zealand.
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GRANTS DRAFTS on its HEAD OFFICE and LONDON BANKERS, AS WELL AS ON THE OTHER AGENCIES AND BRANCHES;
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CAPITAL—£1,000,000.
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CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall bellow Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and Interest allowed thereon at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.
DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London, Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies to the East.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.
GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other prescription of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.
All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

Bombay, 10th April 1875.

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NOTICE.—FOR SALE, in the Workshops of the PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT at North Trimulgherry :—
(1.) A 20 H. P. Portable Steam Engine, with double Cylinders, by CLAYTON, SHUTTLEWORTH & Co., Lincoln.
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(3.) A large Circular Rack Saw Bench suited to take Saws of 42 inches diameter) by A. RANSOME & Co., Chelsea, London.
(4.) A large Planing, Surfacing and Squaring Machine, by A. RANSOME & Co., Chelsea, London.
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For particulars apply to the EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, Trimulgherry Construction Division, Bolarum, Deccan.

WHEELER & WILSON'S SILENT LOCK STITCH SEWING MACHINES.

HIGHEST HONORS AT THE VIENNA EXHIBITION

PATRONISED BY THE ROYAL FAMILY.

SIMPLE and thorough of construction; speedy and easy of operation; durability of Seam; noiselessness of motion. Perfect workmanship. Plain Sewing, Hemming, Tucking, Felling, Gathering, Binding, Quilting, Cording, Braiding, Trimming and Fringing. Light or heavy Cloth and Leather work.
INSTRUCTION TO PURCHASERS GRATIS. PACKING FREE

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No. 7, Parsee Bazaar Street Fort. Sole Agents.

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FOR SALE, at NAINI TAL, KUMAON, N.W.P., the whole of the undermentioned valuable ESTATES and BUILDING SITES, the property of Mr. T. MURRAY. The houses are nearly all rented for this season and are in first class condition. This is an opportunity seldom to be met with.

	the highest offer over	will be accepted.
BENWELL CASTLE	Rs. 10,000	do.
ALBANY LODGE	" 8,000	do.
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STAFFORD HOUSE	" 11,000	do.
CHEENA HOUSE	" 11,000	do.
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CHEENA PARK	" 15,000	do.
EXTRA LAND on CHEENA ESTATE	" 8,000	do.
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The Kaladoongee Estate, at the foot of the Naini Tal Hills, comprises Two Large Pucca Houses and a number of Out-Offices, Stabling, &c., with a large garden and water running through it. The Estate is well adapted for a Hotel or a Winter Residence and can be viewed by applying to the MOONSHEE in charge. Price Rs. 10,000. For further particulars, &c., apply to

T. MURRAY & Co.,
Proprietors Mayo Hotel, Naini Tal.

Mayo Hotel, Naini Tal, 16th March 1877.

SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Livery for Horses on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month including syce. Horses in infirmary Rs. 1 per day; Commission Rs. 17 from Purchaser and Seller on horse sold.
Every care and attention devoted to shoeing and breaking to harness, both being under our immediate supervision. Horses sent from up-country will meet with a ready market.

HORSES ON COMMISSION SALE.

A Brown Waler Gelding, 6 years, 17-3 high, a splendid mover in harness and makes a good dog cart horse, Rs. 800.
A pair of Arabs, Grey and Chesnut, one 7 years and the other aged, 14-2 high, both stylish movers in harness and one a perfect lady's horse. Rs 800.
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A pair of Waler Mares, 15-2 high, very steady in double harness, with a set of second-hand double harness, Rs 700.
A handsome Iri-h Grey Arab Galloway, 5 years, 14 hands, strong and fast, Rs 700.
A Bay Arab Galloway, 4 years, 13-3½ high, strong and compactly built, up to 13 stone, Rs. 500.
A handsome high-caste Chesnut Arab, 7 years, 14-2 high, is a perfectly broken Infantry and Artillery Charger, Rs. 500.
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A dark Chesnut Arab, 8 years, 14-1½ high, compactly built, quiet in harness, and makes a good Brougham horse, Rs. 500.
A powerful Waler Gelding, 7 years, 16-2 high, quiet and showy in harness, Rs 600.
A Chestnut Country-bred, 4 years, 15 hands, goes well in harness, Rs. 400.
A well-bred Bay Arab Galloway, aged, 14 hands, has been ridden for the last 2 years by a lady, Rs. 300.

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WANTED, a SURGEON for the Steamer ARCOT, leaving Kurrachee for London on the 7th April 1877. Apply immediately to

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HOTELS.

THE BYCULLA HOTEL, BELLASIS AND CLARE JUNCTION.

JEEVANJEE & Co., Byculla.

MATHERAN.—The CLARENDON HOTEL is OPEN to VISITORS. Accommodation First-class; and for Ladies there are separate Bungalows attached to the Hotel which command beautiful views of Bombay and Matheran' D'Sousa has houses to let.

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MATHERAN HOTEL.
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ONE of the most elevated Bungalows in Matheran and commands a very pleasant View.
BRANCH OF THE "POONA HOTEL."
BAZAAR SUPPLIES received from BOMBAY and POONA DAILY.

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MR. J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor of the both Hotels, begs to inform the Public that the above Hotels are now OPEN to VISITORS. There are seven separate Bungalows attached to the Hotels well adapted for Families, for whose comfort every care is taken. The Hotels are well situated occupy a central position, and are therefore very conveniently placed within the reach of several POINTS. They are also near to the Station and in a breezy locality under the shade of large trees, which diminish the glare and keep the extensive compound always fresh and cool. Mr Pinto undertakes to look after Bungalows on the hill at a charge of Rs. 30 per annum: also some BUNGALOWS TO LET.

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FOR SALE, by the Undersigned, Messrs. G. PRELLER & Co.'s CHOICE CLARETS :—

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In the trial of 1869, advertised by another maker, the Colt's pistol used was a muzzle loader adapted to the use of metallic cartridges, which pistol has not been made or sold after that year.

COLT'S NEW 41-CAL FIVE-SHOT DERINGER REVOLVER,
Weight 12 ozs.
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PRICE LISTS FREE.
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DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS AND LIVER PILLS. PREPARED without any mercurial ingredient, Invaluable to all who suffer from Bilious and Liver Complaints, Indigestion, Wind, Spasms, Nervous Depression, Lassitude, Lowness of Spirits with sensation of fullness at the pit of the Stomach Giddiness Dizziness sensation of the Eyes, and many other symptoms. For habitual Costiveness as a family aperient medicine, and as a purifier of the blood, they are unequalled; mild in operation, and grateful to the stomach, create appetite, promote digestion, and strengthen the whole nervous system.
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Do not be persuaded to try any other medicine.
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CELEBRATED TEAS FROM
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MESSRS. H. J. MEYER & Co. having an extensive stock of these REALLY FINE TEAS, they are always in a position to supply direct, or through their Agents any quantity from a 1 lb. Packet to 80 lb. Chests, and having their own Agency in London, they are prepared to execute Orders for Friends at Home at the actual additional charge for Freight and Clearing, and Teas can be delivered in any part of the United Kingdom free of all further expenses.

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Arrangements have now been made by which this celebrated Water can be had at the following reduced prices :—

CASK, containing 8 dozen Pints	Rs. 16	0
" " 6 " Quarts	" 13	0
" " 4 " "	" 13	0

APOLLINARIS A NATURAL
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APOLLINARIS WATER—THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS.—"A great boon to all, but especially suited by its absolute purity and mild alkalinity to ward off the most fatal diseases of TROPICAL CLIMATES."—*British Medical Journal.*

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THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.
FOR THE SALE OF THEIR CELEBRATED LOCK STITCH SEWING MACHINES OF ALL DESCRIPTION.

Received the very Highest award at the centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia.

Are unsurpassed in excellence of finish, and are so durable that they last a life-time. Are so light and simple that a child can easily work them.

Are acknowledged by every one as incomparably the best for every class of Sewing, Braiding, Hemming, Gathering, Tucking, Cording, Quilting, &c.

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MRS. LAKE,
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HAS JUST RECEIVED a splendid assortment of "New Goods" for the Season, a few of which are mentioned below.

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Paris Hats, Trimmed.
Rink Hats.
Gainsborough Hats.
Feathers and Flowers, in great variety.
Rich Silks, Satins, Gauzes.
Parasols and Fans.
The new Rink Collar and Cuffs.
Rich Lace Pocket Handkerchiefs.
Ball Dresses in every material and newest Colours.
The New Lace Fichu.
Infants' Hoods and Cloaks.
Fancy Solitaires and Sleeve Links for Ladies.
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SUPERIOR KID GLOVES FOR LADIES—2, 3 AND 4 BUTTONED.
SUPERIOR KID GLOVES FOR GENTLEMEN.
UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
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FELT HATS AND HELMETS.

THORPE & Co. have just OPENED a LARGE SHIPMENT for the present Season.

FELT HATS.

	Rs.	a.
The Duke, New low Round Crown	7	0
Ditto ditto Extra Quality	8	0
Black Felt, medium height, Square Crown	8	0
Ditto ditto Round Crown	8	0
Soft Black Felt, Round Crown	8	0
Brown Felt, Fashionable Round Crown	8	0
Drab Felt, ditto ditto	8	0
Soft Crown, Black and Drab	7	8
Drab Soft High Crown	8	0
Black and Drab Soft Travelling Hats	8	0
Tweed Travelling Hats, in great variety, 2-8 to	5	8
Drab Shell Hats	10	0
Black Silk Dress	13	8

HELMETS.

	Rs.	a.
Hawk's Regulation, best quality, covered white Doe	20	0
The New Spike for Infantry	7	0
Spike and Plate for Staff and Cavalry	10	0
Gilt Chin Chains	6	0
Ellwood's Helmets, White	13	0
Ellwood's White Hunting Helmets	13	8
Ellwood's Shikar Hat, covered Flax	13	8
Ellwood's Patent Air-Chamber Felt Helmets, a sure protection against sunstroke	18	0
Christy's Drab Felt Helmets	10	0
Light Drab Felt Helmets for Lady or Gentleman	10	0
Light Helmets with extra Band	10	0
Drab Felt Milton Hats	6-8 to	8 0

LESS 10 PER CENT FOR CASH.

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CIVIL, NAVAL AND MILITARY TAILORS,
MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

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DRESS-MAKERS,
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MEIFFRE, NEVEU & CO.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,

WATCH-MAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
NO. 23, RAMPART ROW.

BEG to call the attention of the Public to the following "SPECIAL WATCHES," which they can strongly recommend, and of which they receive "FRESH SUPPLIES" monthly.

THE 50 RS. WATCH,

in crystal case, half hunting and hunting cases.

Messrs. F., L. & Co. have received a "GOLD MEDAL" for the excellence of the Watch at the Bronch Exhibition and numerous recommendations from purchasers of the same (which can be forwarded if required) Two years' guarantee given.

P.S.—Messrs. F., L. & Co. will be glad to engrave any purchaser's initials on the Watch if required, gratis.

THE 40 RS. RAILWAY WATCH,

a crystal face Patent Lever Watch, in strong brass cased, large figures and hands.
Specially recommended for rough usage or a district life. Two years' guarantee given.

THE 25 RS. SILVER WATCH,

a very good common crystal face Watch, which, though cheap, is a really serviceable one, and can be guaranteed to give satisfaction. One year's guarantee given.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Among their very great variety of Clocks and Timepieces, Messrs. F., L. & Co can greatly recommend their
"85 RS. PALANQUIN TIME-PIECE" WITH ALARUM,
AND
A ROUND BRASS TIME-PIECE, Rs. 40.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.
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GREAT REDUCTION OF RATES.

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Messrs. BOURNE and SHEPHERD'S collection of Photographs of Indian Scenery is the LARGEST and BEST existing.
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"CARTES" of European and Anglo-Indian Celebrities, Native Chiefs and Native Characters, Frames, Cases and Albums in t variety always in stock.
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SILICATE ENAMELLING PAINT (Griffith's Patents) is sold ready for use—dries hard, with a brilliant gloss, in a few minutes—prevents the oxidation of Metals, and hermetically seals the pores of Brick, Wood, Stone, Cement, Plaster, &c. Specially adapted for Iron Buildings, Railway Roofs, Bridges, Walls of Hospital Wards, &c., and decorative purposes.

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TO
H. E. The Viceroy and Governor-General of India,
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All gold enamelled only, or enamelled and set with stones, Rs. 150 to Rs. 600; with Necklet gold only or enamelled and stones, from Rs. 250 to Rs. 800.

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All gold, for daily wear, from Rs. 50 to Rs. 100, enamelled and set with precious stones, from Rs. 55 to Rs. 650.

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With Lockets and Pendants, all gold, of new designs, from Rs. 90 to Rs. 280, very elegant for evening wear, studded with gems, from Rs. 150 to Rs. 600.

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All gold, in the most fashionable style, from Rs. 65 to Rs. 150. Enamelled, or set with precious stones, Pearls, &c., from Rs. 100 to Rs. 500.

10th February, 1877. RAMPART ROW.

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SPECIALLY manufactured for India and warranted to keep correct time in any temperature.

Gentlemen's Gold Hunting Keyless Lever Watches, with Compensation Balance, ¾ Plate and Jewelled in 10 holes, first quality, cannot be too highly recommended	Rs.	350
Do. Gold Semi-Hunting Do. Do.	"	350
Do. " Crystal-Faced Do. Do.	"	330
Do. " Hunting. Do. 2nd Quality Do.	"	290
Gold Watches, not Keyless, from	Rs. 150 to Rs.	250
Ladies' Gold ¾ Hunting Keyless Lever Watches in plain, Engine-turned and richly chased Cases	Rs. 225 to Rs.	250
Do. Gold Crystal-Faced Keyless Lever Watches, with Compensation Balance	"	200
Do. Gold Watches, Cheaper Descriptions, not Keyless, Open-Faced, Hunting and ¾ Hunting	Rs. 50 to Rs.	120

SPECIALTY.

1st Class ¾ Plate Silver Semi-Hunting, Hunting and Crystal-Faced Watches of best manufacture, Chronometer Balance	Rs. 150, 145 and 140
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Silver Double Crystal Keyless Lever Watches	" 50
Silver Hunting, ¾ Hunting, and Open-Faced Watches, not Keyless	Rs. 40, 45 and 50

IMPORTANT TO SHIKAREES,
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German Silver Open-Faced Keyless Lever Watches of superior make, strong and durable, and guaranteed to stand hard wear and tear and keep accurate time Rs. 30 each.

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WATCH-MAKERS,
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Agents for Messrs. Thomas Russell and Son's Watches.

NOTICES.

ESTABLISHED IN 1832.

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA,
THE GREAT PURIFIER OF THE BLOOD.
A quick and certain cure for
SCROFULA,
RHEUMATISM,
ERUPTIONS,
and all kinds of diseases arising from impure blood and humor.
IT CANNOT FAIL
To effect a complete cure, if used a sufficient length of time.

BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS,
GUARANTEED PURELY VEGETABLE.
Are the only Pills which contain
LEPTANDRIN AND PODOPHYLLIN.
These two powerful antibilious plants are a sure cure for a diseases of the STOMACH, LIVER AND BOWELS, HEADACHE, INDIGESTION, DIZZINESS, PAIN in the SIDE or BACK, and especially BILIOUSNESS.
THEY ARE EASY TO TAKE.

IMPERISHABLE FRAGRANCE,
MURRAY AND LANMAN'S
CELEBRATED
FLORIDA WATER,
THE RICHEST, MOST LASTING, YET MOST DELICATE OF ALL PERFUMES, FOR USE ON THE
HANDKERCHIEF,
At the TOILET,
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As there are imitations and counterfeits, always ask for the Florida Water, prepared by the Sole Proprietors,
LANMAN AND KEMP,
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We warn the public against dangerous compositions made in imitation of the above Preparations and supplied from England and the Continent to the Indian bazaars.
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CLARKE'S
WORLD FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE.
TRADE MARK—"BLOOD MIXTURE."
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER
For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, can not be too highly recommended.
For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin Diseases, and Sores of all kinds it is a never failing and permanent cure.
It Cures old Sores
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck
Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs
Cures Blackheads, or Pimples on the Face
Cures Scurvy Sores
Cures Cancerous Ulcers
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings
Clears the Blood from all impure Matter
From whatever cause arising.
As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietor solicits sufferers to give it a trial to see its value.
THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS FROM ALL PARTS
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